TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

OUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1922. EIGHTY-SEVENTH YEAR — NO. 21.

LL PROPOSES EW BODY FOR FARM CREDITS

ator Introduces Legisation to Meet Financial eeds of Agriculture by reating Loan Corporaon.

ew bill has been proposed in ess which, with the Lenroot-son rural credit bills, is in-d to help effect far-reaching es in the financial structure of ountry to meet the needs of ulture.

Lenroot-Anderson bill would le for agricultural credit run-from six months to three years cultural commodities through made by the farm credits de-t of the Federal Farm Loan The money to meet these is to be obtained by selling based upon the loans as col-

Introduced by Simmons

ew bill, which is proposed as solution to the credit needs farmers is introduced by Simmons of North Carolina, of the finance committee.

bill would create a national ltural credits corporation with al stock of one-half billion This corporation would dis-ounts, drafts, bills of exchange evidence of debts represent-gricultural loans after they been endorsed by any national state bank, trust company or banking corporation having paired paid-in capital stock less than $10,000 owing stock national agricultural credits tion to the extent of 5 per of its paid-in capital stock. It also discount paper from any ested livestock or loan com-rganized under state laws a paid-in and unimpaired of $100,000 and engaged prin-in the making of agricul-ans. These livestock com-also would be required to e for capital in the corpo-to the extent of 5 per cent of aid-in capital stock.

act still further provides for ation of federal agricul-rporations which may secure from the National Agricul-rporation and will have to make loans to persons, or corporations engaged in g agricultural products, in-livestock, and to purchase count and negotiate com-paper. These corporations e a capital stock of not less 00,000 paid-in. It will also ans to banks and livestock ions upon secured promis-

anization of Corporation

ecretary of agriculture is ed as the ex-officio chair-the board of directors of the Agricultural Credits cor-and four additional mem-e appointed by the Presi-th the advice and consent enate, with due respect to ional geographical sections ountry, not more than two ppointees to be the same po-rty. Three of the directors the time of appointment, be engaged in the operation of or livestock raising, and are not less than 5 years' ex-as director of officers of a institution located in the ral district, an important the business of which con-s making agricultural and loans. The salary of these is set at $12,000 per an-

les Co-Operative Paper

ational corporation is given purchase in the open mar-m co-operative associations paper bearing the en-t of such co-operative asso-e to make loans on promis-e of such co-operative asso-secured by commodity pa-

rporation may have out-at any one time bonds not ten times its paid-in cap-bonds to mature not less months nor more than five the dates of issue and to rates of interest and to upon such terms and con-the directors of the cor-may determine. The bonds ffered for sale publicly or ividual, firm, corporation ation at such prices as may ined by the board of direc-the approval of the secre-the treasury. These bonds tax exempt.

agencies of the National al Credits corporation may ished in any city or cities s and regulations pre-the board of directors.

ns or advances, whether discount or otherwise, are maturity at the time such made for more than one the corporation may ex-me of payment of any such advances through renewals, of new obligations, or for a maximum period of from the date from h loans or advances were made. The interest rate by the corporation shall the legal rate prevailing te.

ital stock of the corpora-00,000,000, would be ob-taking over the capitaliza-he war finance corporation ll of its assets and lia-

Doesn't Ruin Land

akes from the land the same elements as though in different pro-Despite a general opinion trary, it is not exception-on the soil. These are tements from a bulletin fertilizers which is to be om the Department of he Ohio State university on

Short Skirt Girls Show Independence, Pastor Tells Flock

The modern flapper was defended by the Rev. Almer Pennewell, pastor of the Covenant church in Evanston, Ill., in a sermon in which he approved short skirts, bobbed hair and knickerbockers.

"Flapperism is 'not' a disease, but a diversion," he said. "Bobbed hair, short skirts and knickerbockers are not signs of sin but a declaration of independence. The girls are a jolly lot and they will give us the finest generation of women the world has ever known."

OHIO'S CROP OF WHEAT LARGER

Condition on May 1 Estimated at 89 Per Cent. Rye Condition High.

Estimated from a May 1 condition of 89 per cent the wheat crop for Ohio this year should amount to 41,500,000 bushels, according to Statistician West of the state federal crop reporting service. The crop is by no means assured as yet but everything that can be foreseen at present points to a crop of about 13,200,000 bushels larger than last year. The abandonment of fields because of damage from winter killing is small and amounts to only 2.5 per cent. Rye condition is high. Hay acreage may be greater than last year and the crop is in good condition. Farmers are still holding 11 per cent of last year's crop of hay. The forecasted crop for the United States is 584,793,000 bushels which compares with 587,032,000 bushels last year.

The May wheat condition is two points higher than for April and is six points higher than the 10-year average. The uncertainties of a May prediction are shown by the way the crop declined last year after May. The May condition last year was 91 per cent and yet the final yield was estimated at only 28,272,000 bushels. Last year excessively wet weather was followed by dry and hot weather. A sufficient growth of straw is practically assured for this year and the remaining uncertainty lies in the quality of the grain and whether the heads fill well.

The condition of rye is placed at 92 per cent. The acreage to be harvested is estimated at 97 per cent of last year.

On May 1 the reports of correspondents indicates an acreage for hay practically the same as last year, but fields intended for corn may be left for hay and the acreage be increased in this way. The condition of hay is estimated at 93 per cent which shows excellent prospects for the crop.

Pasture is very good this spring with an estimated condition of 93 per cent.

Secret of Mystery Lake to Be Sought

An attempt to solve the secret of Lake Eyre, called the "mystery lake," in the interior of Australia, will be made soon by a scientific expedition, it has been announced. The lake is 400 miles from the nearest settlement. Seven rivers from the hills miles away penetrate Australia's great interior desert and tumble their contents into the lake. In the rainy season these rivers become enormous flooded areas covering miles. Without any apparent outlet, Lake Eyre, an inland sea as the result of the flooded rivers, contracts and becomes a lake again in a surprisingly short time. The water simply vanishes, puzzled scientists say. It has been suggested that a subterranean river may exist. G. Halligan of Sydney, one of the party that will investigate the lake deprecated the suggestion that the mystery may be the result of especially rapid evaporation and said the evaporation of such a large amount of water would be impossible.

Retail Food Cost Slightly Higher

An increase of one-tenth of one per cent in the retail cost of food to the average family in the month ending April 15 was reported by the bureau of labor statistics of the department of labor. Of the 43 food articles listed, 19 showed a decrease in price, including potatoes, six per cent; cheese, three per cent; fresh milk, lard, cabbage and bananas, two per cent, and butter, macaroni and baked beans, one per cent. The articles showing an increase included onions, 19 per cent; oranges, 13 per cent; pork chops, five per cent; lamb and granulated sugar, three per cent, and round steak, bacon and ham, two per cent.

WINTER WHEAT IMPROVES; CORN PLANTING SPEEDS UP

Winter wheat and other Fall sown grains continue to make normal gains, according to the crop report issued by the United States department of agriculture.

Work in the corn fields generally accomplished good results, the review said, planting being under way nearly to the northern limits of the belt," aid early sowing coming up as far north as the Ohio Valley.

IS BARN OR HOUSE THE HOME OF DOG?

Township assessors in Maryland and Pennsylvania, want to know whether a dog legally lives at the house or the barn of his owner.

On a certain farm the house is in Chester county but the barn is Maryland. When the Pennsylvania assessor calls he finds the family dog tied at the barn. When the Maryland assessor appears with his books the dog is tied at the house.

So far the dog has not been assessed.

GERMANY'S NEW ENVOY FAVORS TRADE COMBINE

Ambassador Wiedfeldt Arrives in United States—Much Work Must Be Accomplished by Him.

Arrival in Washington of Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, the new German ambassador, signalizes the opening of extensive negotiations between Washington and Berlin to revive treaties annulled by the war, to make new treaties and to settle American war claims and release German property sequestered by the United States.

To work out a settlement of the war claims against Germany, Secretary Hughes has proposed through the American ambassador in Berlin the creation of a mixed commission of Americans and Germans. Dr. Wiedfeldt believes this proposal will be accepted.

$300,000,000 U. S. Claims.

American war claims against Germany total about $300,000,000. Claims arising out of lives and property destroyed by German submarine warfare and other depredations aggregate $221,000,000. Expenses incurred in maintaining enemy aliens and prisoners of war and other miscellaneous charges are slightly in excess of $80,000,000. German property, which will be held by the alien property custodian pending settlement of the American war claims, is of an estimated value of $400,000,000.

With the arrival of Dr. Wiedfeldt Germany has an ambassador in Washington for the first time in more than five years. This is the first experience of the ambassador in diplomacy. He is a successful business man who has been one of the managers of the Krupp works, the great arms factory now producing farm machinery and other implements of peace.

It will take many more conferences like that at Genoa to rehabilitate Europe, in the opinion of Dr. Wiedfeldt.

More Conferences Needed.

"Of course, the Genoa conference did not accomplish all that its sponsors had hoped for," he said, "but I feel that something has been done. I hope that sooner or later the United States will take part in any future deliberations that may be held. The economic and financial condition of Europe cannot be restored at any single gathering. There must be many such conferences."

The treaty negotiated between Germany and Russia resulted from the belief on the part of Germany that only in that way would she secure a voice in any settlement of the Russian problem which might be reached by the nations gathered at Genoa, Dr. Wiedfeldt stated.

The ambassador made light of reports from European capitals of a possible combination between Russia, Germany and Japan for the control of the commerce of the world.

"I don't believe there is a word of truth in such rumors," he said. "As for my personal opinion, I hope that if any combination is entered into it will be between the United States and Germany.

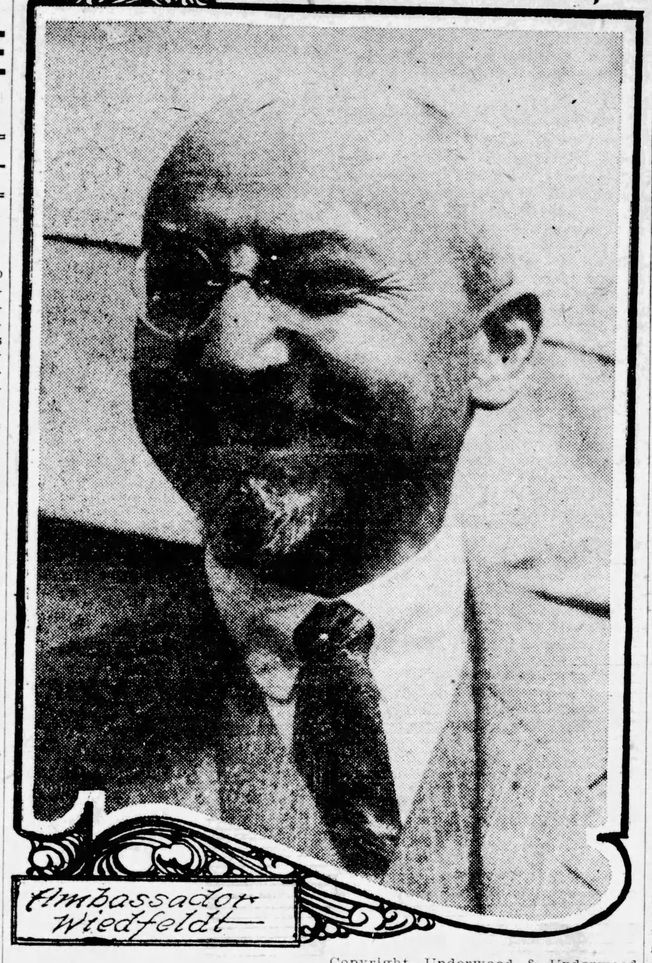
"From reports reaching the United States I have no doubt that Germany's economic condition appears to you as much better than it really is," he said. "Many of these reports indicate that Germany is recovering from the war at a very rapid rate. This is far from the truth. In my opinion it is going to take a long time for Germany to recover from the effects of the war."

Workers Seek New Child Labor Law

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has instructed President Gompers to call a conference of organizations interested in child welfare for the purpose of formulating a campaign looking to the adoption of a constitutional amendment which would abolish child labor.

The council decided also to set aside one day—June 14—in the coming convention of the federation for consideration of the child labor question.

German Envoy Arrives



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DR. OTTO L. WIEDFELDT, new German ambassador to the United States, arrived in America recently to present his credentials to President Harding. Five years ago Count Von Bernstorff left this country when diplomatic relations were broken off with Berlin. The new envoy pleads for world co-operation.

Idler Army Dwindles Fast as Sudden Cry for Labor Is Heard

Men wanted.

From all over the great Middle West a sudden and unexpected cry for labor is being raised.

The farmers are appealing for men; so is the lumber industry, the steel mills, the state road builders, the railroads, the lake boats and the Summer resorts.

West Madison street, Chicago, that teeming thoroughfare known as "Labor's Gateway to the West" is undergoing a remarkable transformation as a consequence. Where three weeks ago 10,000 men, jobless and hungry, slouched aimlessly in and out of the rows of employment offices or strolled about the street in country town fashion discussing "hard times" there are now only between 300 and 500 left, and they are "gandy dancers"—the elite of the hobo species, the men who simply will not work. The "no jobs" signs are being torn down and the curbstones are being rapidly depopulated.

Surpasses All History.

"Haven't seen anything like it in years," said Alfred "Alf" A. Johnson, who has managed a labor agency in the "street" for 26 years. "I can't get enough men.

"Good times are coming back — double quick. Nobody need be a Bolshevik any more."

The great floating army of harvesters all over the Middle West are beginning to shoulder pitchforks and march into the fields, Mr. Johnson said. Illinois, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma farmers are offering $2.50 to $4.00 a day, with board, for harvest hands. The steel mills of Indiana, he said, have had representatives on the "street" for 10 days scouring the agencies for good men. The lumber industry in Wisconsin and Michigan "can use thousands of men right away." Summer resorts are calling for help and even the railroads that "have not been doing much" in maintenance of way work are back in the market.

Actually, Mr. Johnson fears, there will be a labor shortage as soon as the harvest season gets well under way. One reason for this astonishing possibility, he explained, is the enforced let up in immigration.

"Those good old hard working foreigners aren't coming across any more," he said, feelingly.

And as the veteran job provider spoke, he edged toward the front window, a vivid sign—"Men Wanted" in his hand.

All along the "street," in fact, new pink and green signs are going up. They are reminders of the glittering days that were; they are due notice to the haunted looking army of unemployed in their flannel shirts and slouch hats that at last "things have opened up."

EUROPEAN TASTES TURN FROM BEEF TO PORK

Changed food habits in Europe since the war appear greatly to have reduced the demand for American beef, but to have almost doubled the demand for American hog products. Economists of the agricultural extension service, the Ohio State University, who have been looking into the question of meat exports, gave this out as their main finding.

Even England seems no longer to be a beef-eating country, in the old sense. Great Britain now imports from America barely a sixth the amount of fresh beef brought in before 1914. However, its purchases of American canned beef are getting back around the pre-war figure; a thing true of no other European country.

BERLIN FILM QUEEN BARRED FROM U. S.

Marie Maiberg, Berlin motion picture actress who came to the United States to be married, was excluded by immigration authorities on the ground that she was likely to become a public charge. When she tried to leave her ship she was told her "fiance" was married, officers say.

FARMERS GIVE THEIR SUPPORT TO U. S. MARINE

Farm Bureau Opposed to Subsidy, but Favors Aid Till Flag Is Established on Seas.

James R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau federation, appeared recently before a joint hearing of the Committee on Commerce of the senate and the committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the house and presented his views regarding the merchant marine.

"The question of the development of the American Merchant Marine has been one that has engaged the attention of the American Farm Bureau federation for some time" declared Mr. Howard. It vitally concerns the marketing of America's surplus products. Our transportation and research departments have given it their best study and rendered a careful report discussing the entire system. We have had three conferences of our office force inviting in representatives of the Chicago chamber of commerce of the national association of Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers' association, and the best economists available. As a result of this study and consideration of the problem, I sent this telegram to President Harding:

Opposed to Subsidy

"'While American Farm bureau is opposed to any subsidy on principle we realize the necessity for developing American merchant marine as naval auxiliary and as agent in development of foreign trade. We approve aid temporarily until our flag can be established on the seas, but no longer, subsidies like tariffs should be flexible and not continue after industry becomes self-supporting; if subsidy be supported on naval grounds it is essential that merchant ships be available and used for training of naval reserves.'"

Mr. Howard then presented figures to show interest of the farmers in the export trade of the nation. Among his statements was the fact that in 1921 nearly two billion dollars represented the raw exports as compared to seven-eights of a billion for finished and semi-finished products.

Agricultural Export Values

Statistics to show that agricultural exports have been the largest item in our payment for goods purchased abroad were submited. In 1920, the year in which the percentage of agricultural products was lowest since 1855, the agricultural exports of the nation were 42.9 per cent of the total

In 1919, 56 per cent of our cotton crop was exported, and 23½ per cent of our wheat. For the ten year period commencing 1910, the figures were: Cotton 55.1 per cent and wheat 23.1 per cent exported. The farmer is most certainly interested in our foreign trade, the more so as the price for the exportable surplus determines the price of the balance sold at home.

U. S. Expense Cut Billion in Year

Ordinary government expenditures for the 10 months of the present fiscal year fell off by nearly $1,500,000,000, compared with the corresponding period of last year, while public debt disbursements declined more than $1,000,000,000, a statement of government outlay, from July 1, 1921, to April 30, 1922, issued recently showed.

Half of Devastated Poland Is Restored

Polish farmers restored 50 per cent of their war devastated land to cultivation last year, the ministry of agriculture reports. In 1920, Poland had 1,200,000 acres of tillable land laid waste by war and resulting neglect. By the end of 1921 this figure was reduced to 600,000 acres.

Plows, tractors and other farm implements bought in America have played a large part in this restoration of Polish farm lands.

Snatches Ball Player From Death After Blow Stops Heart's Beating

Coach Tommy Ryan, Des Moines academy brought Albert Wilwerding, right fielder, "back from the dead" after a liner hit the lad over the heart.

Physicians found no heart beat, and he was declared dead.

Ryan sent the injured boy's teammates to the gym and insisted on trying first aid methods.

After an hour's artificial respiration, Wilwerding commenced breathing and physicians declare he has an excellent chance to recover.

EDISON REVEALS FARM AID PLAN

Giant Warehouse System Urged by Inventor in Secret Parley.

Thomas A. Edison appeared before a secret night session of the senatorial agricultural inquiry committee and recommended establishment by congress of a titanic government warehouse system for solving the nationwide agricultural depression.

The plan which Edison urged congress to adopt would give American farmers control over the price of their products, through operation of a "full year" storage provision.

Edison urged passage of the proposed legislation "as soon as possible" in order to give the farmers relief before the next crop is reaped.

Edison proposed the warehouses be used as the basis of farm credits under which farmers "could get a fair return on their products." He specifically urged that the farmers be given permission by the government to store their products for a full year "if necessary" in order to insure the fair return.

This suggestion, senators believed, would give the farmers practical price fixing power over their own products, inasmuch as they could wait for a favorable market in which to sell.

Although stressing the warehouse credit system as the most advantageous, Edison offered two other means of relieving agriculture depression. He approved direct financial aid by the government to the farmers and also suggested the establishment of livestock credits through federal reserve banks. Both of these measures would be in addition to the warehouse credit plan.

Erection of 12 great warehouses immediately was urged by the great scientist. When completed, the warehouse system would extend through the South and Southwest and throughout the great grain belt from Indiana to California.

UNCLAD, UNARMED COUPLE TO SPEND 6 WEEKS IN WILDS

Before entering the Maine woods naked recently, without food or weapons, Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. Sutter announced in Boston that they will prove they can live an absolutely primitive life, with none of civilization's aids, for a period of six weeks.

Sutter, who is 27, and his wife, who is a slight but strong young woman of 23, have picked the wildest part of north central Maine for their experiment. Their first problem, in view of the coldness of the climate at this time of year, will be to make themselves clothing from the inner bark of certain trees. Fish and game will be caught with crude implements of their own manufacture.

The area selected is uninhabited and abounds with various wild animals, but the pair of nature lovers, skilled in woodcraft, express every confidence in success and scoff at suggestions of danger.

If they can live in the woods six weeks, they contend, it will be proof that man can return to primitive conditions and live so indefinitely.

GAS FOR PEACH BORERS NO GOOD FOR APPLES

Paradichlorobenzene, the chemical successfully used last year by many Ohio farmers to gas peach tree borers, can not be used against the apple tree borer which is now making trouble in various parts of the State, according to entomologists of the Ohio State University.

"Apple trees are to seriously damaged by the paradichlorobenzene when used as on the peach tree," says T. H. Parks, extension specialist in this work. "Apple borers must be cut out with a sharp knife, and the injured trees must be fertilized back into vigor."

Prof. Parks adds that on peach trees it is better to delay applications until September, except where the borer is very bad, in which case wait until late in May, when soil temperature is over 60 degrees.

1-PIECE SUIT TABOO ON PERU'S BEACHES

California one-piece bathing suits may be all right on California beaches, but they are taboo in Peru.

This news was brought by Miss Kay Miller on her return from a South American trip.

When she appeared on the Callao beach for a dip the beach guards politely but firmly asked, if "she would mind wearing just a little more covering."

Ohio Man Picked

S. W. Doty of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation has been picked by the board of directors of the Producers' live stock commission association at the Chicago stock yards as general manager. It is expected that this association will develope into the largest co-operative live-stock commission firm in the country.

FRENCH AGREE TO TRUCE AND HAGUE PARLEY

Genoa Conference Ends With Barthou Saying He Will Urge Acceptance of Truce Pact.

France swung into line with the other allied powers last week when Louis Barthou, head of the French delegation in the international economic conference announced that he would recommend France's acceptance of the proposals to study Russia and the truce pact which will last eight months more.

After six weeks of deliberation, the Genoa conference reached its end May 19. The last scene upon this stage of international activities was a plenary session of the conference to adopt reports of various committees and listen to a few speeches.

The Russian memorandum which repudiated the Russian national debt again rose as a specter in the plenary session. Premier Lloyd George sprang to the breach, telling the conference in deepest gravity that, if he thought that was the Russian's last word he would "eye the forthcoming meeting at The Hague with despair."

"Russia must accept the code of honor as exemplified by civilization," Lloyd George warned in the final session. The British statesman implored Russia to "seize the lifeline which was still being held out to her."

George Tchtcherin, head of the Russian delegation, announced that Russia has formally accepted The Hague and truce proposals, "with the reservations noted."

The chief results of the Genoa conference were as follows:

1—Approved plans for a meeting at The Hague in June when a mixed commission will be appointed to study the Russian problem in detail and make recommendations regarding the possibilities of a loan to Russia and eventual recognition of the Moscow government.

2—Arranged for an eight months truce between Russia and the other powers represented here. The pact covers the small soviet states bordering Russia as well as Russia proper.

3—Laid the groundwork for future representations to the United States regarding American participation in reconstruction of eastern Europe.

4—Opened up direct negotiations between the allies (as a group) and Russia regarding private property rights in Russia; recognition of the Russian debt by Moscow; commercial concessions; creation of separate treaties between Russia and other states, and foreign credits for Russia.

5—Paved the way for Lloyd George to propose a 10-year truce in Europe (similar to the Pacific pact drawn up at Washington) at some later date.

6—Brought out recommendations from the technical experts to make business intercourse easier between the participating nations.

Flapping Flapjacks Urged on Flappers

"Flappers, if you must flap, flap flapjacks."

It's the advice of Miss Orietta Stoddard of Miami, Okla., 13-year-old school girl, and the youngest ordained Methodist minister in the country.

Miss Stoddard cares nothing for "cake eaters." The society of "Shifters" means nothing in her young life. She's not against a little harmless "flapping," but she rises to pass out a few "don'ts" for the frivolous.

"Don't forget that skirts are more than girdles," she asserts.

"Don't smoke because others are silly enough to do it."

"Don't make dates unless mother approves."

"Don't trade your beauty for a good time."

Miss Stoddard, now finishing her school year, will spend her Summer vacation, not in joy riding; but in preaching the Gospel in the churches in her district.

Doom of Dandelion Wine Is Sounded

Dandelions are not fruit and hence cannot be used legally in the manufacture of wine for family use. Dandelion wine addicts with a conscience are responsible for this ruling of Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, made public by Collector of Internal Revenue Ferguson of Newark, N. J. Law abiders who feared dandelions might not be one of the fruit wine stocks permissible for householders to use on permit, caused the decision. While he ruled what a dandelion is not, the commissioner did not render a decision on what a dandelion is.

Harding Aims at Freight Rate Cut

Adoption of an administration policy calling for reduction in railroad freight rates was the interpretation given in many quarters to President Harding's request to the leading railroad executives to lower transportation charges by voluntary action and without waiting for action by the interstate commerce commission.

Co-operation of railroad organizations to secure the desired result was promised President Harding and Secretary Hoover by the railroad executives who met with them at a White House dinner conference.

"The presidents' voiced their unanimous desire to make the fullest contributions possible to restore and maintain prosperity," according to a statement issued at the White House when the conference ended.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

HAD THE GENOA conference been a prize fight, a test of physical skill and endurance, the result could be put down as a no-decision affair, a draw. Nothing decisive was accomplished, but there were developments of vital interest to civilization. Some of the difficulties in the way of permanent peace have been made plain enough for anybody to understand.

Nations represented in the conference have been driven to the verge of bankruptcy by the scourge of war, drenched in the blood of their own people, yet to little purpose. The deluge has brought about no new viewpoint, no change of national policies. All the old hatreds are alive. They are fed on suspicion and nourished by emotions of revenge.

No single nation, with the exception of Great Britain, is ready to sacrifice a principle for the general good. At the same time some of them, to have their way and gain an advantage, would give half a million lives in war. This is a frightful thing to say, but there is no other way to interpret attitudes that were well defined at Genoa.

Want United States in Mess.

Rather than declare the conference an absolute failure plans were revised and preparations made to adjourn and meet at The Hague in June. The next meeting will be, in reality, an adjourned session. These new arrangements formulated, another invitation was extended to the United States to join the negotiations. The invitation was promptly and courteously rejected, for the same reasons that kept the country away from Genoa.

Again it has been made plain that the United States will not mix in European politics, and it will not recognize Russia under the present regime. More power to this decision. Under Lenine and Trotzky, and what they stand for, Russia is entitled to the same respect a sheep-killing dog would have in a convention of flock-masters. Russia is gaunt and hungry. She sent delegates to Genoa for what they could get out of the conference. All she has is the wool sticking in her teeth and she cannot live on that. There are no more sheep to kill. That is the brief history of communism after a practical test. That is the sort of thing the communists want to inflict upon the whole world, with an eye on the United States as one of the prize sheep of the flock.

Betterment From Within.

Secretary Hughes has made clear the belief of the Washington government that betterment of conditions in Russia must come from within. Honesty is the basis on which all governments entitled to respect are founded. Mr. Hughes must have had this truth in mind when discussing this country's attitude toward the present Russian rulers.

Unconsciously the Russian reply to the Genoa conference memorandum revealed the inability of the soviet to adjust itself to the conference demand. The bolshevist system is not adaptable to the world civilization of the present day. Soviet theories cannot adjust themselves to international relations.

Sovietism is out of harmony with the world. It has no sympathy with other systems of government, and not until it is overthrown, either from within or without, can the suffering Russian people have hope of the future.

The soviet government of Russia is founded upon a theory, a dream — or nightmare, if you please—with nothing behind it except a record of confiscation, loot and repudiation.

If loans are made to the present Russian government they must be made without guarantee of their payment.

France and Germany.

The rest of the world would be greatly pleased if France and Germany could get married, like the hero and heroine of fiction, and live happily ever after. Such a union would save a lot of trouble. If not that, which seems rather ridiculous, of course, the next best thing would be a truce to last seven or eight centuries as a start toward permanent peace.

Notwithstanding Germany is one of the busiest countries in Europe, her government leaders are crying their inability to pay France reparations due in a short time. And France is preparing to collect, either peacefully or otherwise.

Premier Poincare declared Saturday that France will endeavor to come to an understanding with her allies in regard to the action to be taken against Germany if she defaults payment, and if France is unable to secure an agreement she will insist upon her right to act separately.

Conciliation vs. Force.

Philip Gibbs points out that Premier Lloyd George and Premier Poincare just now represent a conflict of ideas—Conciliation against Force. The British premier is in favor of trying conciliation; the French premier remains strong for force.

Mr. Gibbs gives it as his personal opinion that the advocates of force are right. He thinks "it may be that human nature is incapable of reasonable argument or at least not ready for any other way of governing than that of force." He points out that Germany is by no means to be credited with having abandoned ideas of war of revenge whenever she is strong enough to come back on France.

Not a bright prospect for lovers of peace. What is needed is a dominant peace club bigger than anybody's war club.

PINCHOT WINS, HITTING POWER OF PA. BOSSES

Leaders Say Senator Pepper's Win Shows Newberry and Bonus Issues Hold No Fear.

Democratic politicians draw a variety of more or less self-satisfying conclusions from the results of the Pennsylvania primary in which Gifford Pinchot won the Republican nomination for governor and Senator George Wharton Pepper was renominated, but Republicans sum up the Pennsylvania returns as having the following meaning:

First, that Pinchot's victory over the Republican organization's candidate constitutes just another such personal triumph as was scored in Indiana by Albert J. Beveridge over Senator Harry A. New, and—

Second, that Pepper's triumph proves that a good, strong man whose record is clean needs not fear the three spook issues, "Newberryism", "Soldier's Bonus" and "Union Labor."

Pepper's Victory Significant.

Pepper's victory is regarded as more significant in Washington than the great race made by Pinchot. There is no disposition to disregard the importance of Pinchot's success so far as its bearing upon the internal affairs of the Republican party in Pennsylvania is concerned. It is taken to indicate that the powerful old guard group in the Keystone state is in a bad way, but the Pinchot-Alter battle was fought purely upon state issues with Pinchot preaching honesty and progressivism in state government in his fiery, magnetic manner.

Pepper's renomination over Representative at Large W. J. Burke surprised Republican leaders by its magnitude. Burke has been a well known Pennsylvanian in politics for 20 years; he has been prominent in state and national labor circles for a generation and he is a campaigner and public speaker of force and ability. Burke staged a state-wide campaign and went after Pepper on three issues, Pepper's vote against ousting Senator Newberry of Michigan from the senate for alleged excessive campaign expenditures, Pepper's stand against a soldiers' bonus and his own reputation as a friend of organized labor.

Frank About Bonus.

Senator Pepper did not equivocate as to his position on the bonus question, although he made no point of stressing his opposition. In answering questions he was frank to state that he did not regard it as wise or advantageous to the country or to the best interests of the ex-service men themselves. Representative Burke was for the bonus.

Expectations of Burke's supporters that union labor would line up solidly behind their candidate were apparently not realized. The fact that tens of thousands of union miners in Pennsylvania are now on strike and might swing solidly to Burke gave the Pepper forces quite a bit of uneasiness, but apparently Burke's appeal for labor votes, because he had for years been active in labor circles, did not carry much weight.

CHICAGO REPORTED FACING "RACE SUICIDE"

Dismaying statistics compiled by Health Commissioner Bundeen for the last four months show that Chicago is in a fair way to become a "race suicide" victim. Births for the first four months of 1921 were 19,448, or 865 more than the 18,583 reported for the first four months of this year.

But the biggest warning to Chicago is contained in the figures for last month, which show only 4,235 births, compared to 5,392 in April, 1921.

During the first four months of 1922, 1,200 less marriage licenses were issued than in the same time in 1920.

Trainmen Have Millions

In the last triennial period, $23,269,365 was received by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, says the report of G. A. King, general secretary and treasurer to the triennial convention in session in Toronto. In the same period $15,600,650 was expended. Funds on hand May 1 last aggregated $7,940,374.

Handles Largest Liner

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

THIS is Commodore Sir Bertran Hayes, commander of the S. S. Majestic of the White Star line, the largest ship afloat, as he appeared on the bridge when the giant vessel nosed its way into New York harbor. This ocean palace displaces 56,000 tons.

O. K. TO PROHIBITION GIVEN BY LEADERS

Leaders of both capital and labor join in praising the results of prohibition in answers to queries sent them by The Manufacturers' Record, one of the leading trade journals of the country.

These answers, published in an 84-page pamphlet just made public shows 98.5 per cent of all those received favor prohibition in some form while not a single advocate of a return to the saloon is found in the list. About 85 per cent of the answers to the 1500 queries sent out are strongly in favor of the present prohibition laws and their rigid enforcement.

A typical reply of a representative of "big business" is the one from Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors and chief executive officer of the United States Steel corporation.

Gary Praises Harding

"Results have fully justified the prohibition legislation," Gary said. "I indorse the admirable expressions of President Harding on this question."

President Harding is quoted as follows:

"In every community men and women have had an opportunity now to know what prohibition means. They know that debts are paid more promptly, that men take home the wages that once were wasted in saloons; that families are better clothed and fed, and more money finds its way into the savings banks. The liquor traffic was destructive of much that was most precious in American life. In the face of so much evidence on that point what conscientious man would want to let his own selfish desires influence him to vote to bring it back? In another generation I believe that liquor will have disappeared not merely from our politics but from our memories."

Rail Workers Benefited

Significant of the viewpoint of organized labor, is the following reply from Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers:

"The longer I live and the more I see of it, the more bitterly am I opposed to the manufacture and sale of liquor, because I look upon it as the basis and foundation of 90 per cent of the crime and criminals we have in the country today. I find a marked improvement in the number of men who are saving their money and who own their homes or are buying their homes, and I find a decided improvement in the home life of these workers due to the fact that women and children have more and more clothing and better care in every way. I can truthfully say that drunkenness has decreased at least 75 per cent among the workers."

Factory Heads Impressed.

R. H. Scott, vice-president of the Reo Motor Co., Lansing, Mich., said: "Since prohibition went into effect we do not see drunken men on the streets; neither do we hear of drunken men abusing their wives and children. Under the open saloon plan, large numbers of our employes would be absent from one to three days following each payday."

Frederick M. Hodge, president of the Kalamazoo Paper Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., said, "Banks and merchants are unanimous in the opinion that men are saving more money and paying their bills more promptly; drunkenness is not nearly as common, and to allow light wines and beers would be to unlock a door that now is securely locked."

Blanchet Wins Balloon Race

Georges Blanchet of France is unofficially declared winner of the annual balloon race for the grand prix of the Aero club of France, having landed near Bordeaux, 245 miles from the Tuilleries Gardens in Paris, where the race was started. Blanchet won the grand prix in 1908-09-10.

CUTS VACATIONS AT U. S. EXPENSE

Dawes Says Free Travel Vouchers "All Gone" Economy Seen.

There will be no merry sky-larking this Summer by Uncle Sam's army of workers at seashore and mountain tops at government expense.

Your Uncle Sam has put a crimp in free travel abuses. The lid has been clamped on government railroad travel vouchers. In other years thousands have flocked to the Summer resorts on the easily procured travel slips.

The young "swell" or "pretty doll" on the government payroll in the old days ran the gamut of "business" excuses, and drew free travel checks besides the usual per diem allowance for subsistence while absent from Washington. Later on the usual 30 days' annual vacation leave with pay allowed government workers was utilized to drive dull care away.

Now, however, under a rigid economy drive by the President and General Dawes, Director of the Budget, useless travel by government officials or employes of any rank is forbidden.

Treasury experts declare that in preceding years the government outlay for this purpose was something in the nature of a scandal. Every government department has its corps of special investigators and experts, many of whom want to gallop at will and at government expense.

Until recently officals complained that the hardest work performed by some of this class was that of drawing their semi-monthly pay.

The efficiency and economy program has done much to speed up work, and to eliminate waste time and waste motion. Under reorganization plans government workers do not find idleness such a joy as in the days of old.

This has come through the program of reducing the bureaus to normal strength. It has meant a lot of trimming in personnel. Still a lot more will be done before peace time basis is reached.

HARD TIMES OVER IN OHIO

Loan Association Reports Depression Shaken Off in 75 Counties.

Ohio has shaken off its attack of hard times, it is shown by a poll of 7,000 Ohio business men completed by the Ohio Building association league.

The poll was made through the 725 building and loan associations in the state and shows that business not only is better, but that every indication points to a continued gradual increase during the Summer.

In 75 of the 88 counties business is better now than it was six months ago, the poll shows, while in 11 counties there has been little change for the better. In two counties conditions were reported worse than half a year ago.

The poll shows that in only a few localities have farmers been unable to meet their interest payments and that very few farm mortgages have been foreclosed.

The tabulations show that more than $60,000,000 has been loaned in Ohio by building and loan companies since the first of the year for construction work, mostly homes.

Counties which failed to show an increase in business are Auglaize, Logan, Preble, Clermont, Morrow, Licking, Jackson, Gallia, Monroe, Noble and Meigs.

Among the larger cities, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Columbus and Dayton and Lima all report better business.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

The house cleared the road last week for what some members describe as an "unrelenting prosecution of war grafters," when it put through and sent to the senate a bill appropriating $500,000 for investigation and prosecution of war fraud cases by the department of justice, and passed a senate bill for an additional grand jury in the District of Columbia before which the attorney general may present evidence in his fight for indictments.

Attorney General Daugherty had requested speedy action on both measures. Some men, "who think they have power in the nation today will find themselves behind the bars," as a result of the activity of Attorney General Daugherty, declared Chairman Madden of the appropriations committee in urging everybody to stand up and give him what he had asked. Supporting the chairman in his plea, Representative Connally, Democrat, Texas, said he wanted the government to "get the grafter in the flesh and not in the imagination," whether they were Democrats or Republicans.

Dinner given President Harding to forty steel industrial leaders inaugurates series of conferences between President and chiefs of big business on measures to restore prosperity.

Harding tells national commerce body business revival "is here," and pleads for conscience in commerce to aid new world era wrought by war.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover induces leading producers of non-union coal fields of the country to enter an agreement to control prices during strike emergency as means of preventing profiteering.

An army of 140,000 men with an average officer strength for next year of approximately 12,530, has been agreed upon by the senate appropriations sub-committee, which has charge of the measure.

The sub-committee draft of the war department appropriation bill, which has yet to be acted on by the full committee, proposes increases of 25,000 in the enlisted personnel and about 1,500 in officers, over the house provision.

Government expenditures for last ten months of fiscal year are $1,500,000,000 less than previous corresponding period.

Automobile owners, dealers and manufacturers have shown much opposition to the Mills bill, designed to prevent wholesale theft of automobiles by requiring the stamping of a federal registration number on the engine and body of each car, for which the owner would pay a fee of $2.

The measure was offered in the house by Representative Ogden Mills of New York and it has the approval of Joseph H. Banton, district attorney of New York City who believes it would contribute to a reduction of automobile thefts.

The measure has been before the ways and means committee of the house and hearings have been held, but so many objections have been voiced that the committee is not likely to take favorable action. District Attorney Banton appeared before the committee and declared the proposed law would aid New York in the enforcement of its laws. The cost to owners through the tax of $2, he said, would be more than recovered through the money that would be saved in premiums on insurance.

Washington officials mystified by report from Cuba in connection with arrest of heads of firm of H. Upmann & Co. of expenditure of $1,028,517 to secure return of properties from alien property custodian.

Senator Capper, Kas., attacks American valuation plan of Fordney tariff bill in senate debate.

Arthur Balfour, vice president of British chambers of commerce, stirs chamber of commerce convention with declaration that British people are determined government shall pay war debt to United States and all others as promptly as possible.

Arrival of Dr. Wiedfeldt, new German ambassador, signalizes opening of negotiations to settle American war claims and revive treaties annulled by the war.

Secretary Hoover in speech to chamber of commerce predicts United States will never again "engage in governmental loans," says they work for destruction of capital.

United States, Harding thinks, will not heed invitation from Great Britain to join in investigation of Turkish atrocities in Armenia.

Grain exchanges promise co-operation with department of agriculture in reasonable regulation of exchanges now that supreme court has held important part of grain exchange control law unconstitutional.

Senate Republicans and Democrats are in accord on at least one point with regard to the administration tariff bill—that it will be before the senate for a long time.

Formal notice was given by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the majority leader, that it was the intention of those in charge of the legislation to keep it under consideration practically continuously until it was passed irrespective of the time required.

Announcement was made by Senator Underwood of Alabama, the minority leader, that it was the purpose of the Democrats to debate the bill for weeks, not, he said, for the purpose of delay, but to let the country know what was in it.

EUROPE AFRAID TO SCRAP GUNS

League of Nations Admits Failure to Disarm—U. S. Is Praised.

The nations of Europe are in no mood to disarm, or even substantially reduce the size of their armies and no material progress toward the reduction of land armaments can be looked for during the next three or four years.

Such is the opinion of the disarmament experts of the league of nations and the members of the temporary mixed commission on armaments, which is the instrument through which the league has been trying for the last two years to make some headway in the direction of world disarmament.

The commission, created in September, 1920, by the first assembly of the league, will end its work next June, when a final report will be drawn up for the September meeting of the assembly. Only 20 replies have been received to date to the questionnaire sent out nearly eight months ago by the league to its 51 members asking for detailed information on the present size of armies, the amount of war material on hand and contemplated reductions. All the big world powers, with the exception of Russia and the United States, to whom the questionnaire was not sent, have in the opinion of the experts, replied with reasonable frankness.

While the questionnaire asked for statistical information, league officials have learned there is no disposition on the part of the European nations particularly, and the world generally, to disarm while the present political situation in Europe continues. The Genoa conference and the Russo-German treaty have, in the estimation of league officials, dealt a serious blow to the disarmament campaign of the league.

But for the initiative of the United States government, it is pointed out, the record of disarmament since the armistice, excepting, of course, former enemy countries, would be virtually blank. The only thing that could bring about general land disarmament within the next five years would be another Washington conference, called and strongly supported by the United States. This is the conviction of the league experts, who say that America's great influence, morally, commercially and financially, throughout the world, would compel the nations to reduce their armies, when efforts of the league, which is made up of and is the instrument of these states, would fail.

TRACTOR WITH "ARK" ATOP STIRS MEMORY

Echoes of early frontier days were awakened at Colorado Springs when an auto tractor, carrying a superstructure resembling a "prairie schooner," arrived in "Little Lunnon" from the Ozark mountains of Arkansas.

George Marsh, T. Wilson and H. S. Odell, en route to a farm in the San Luis valley of southern Colorado, built themselves an "ark" atop the tractor, stocked it with poultry and livestock sufficient to keep them in fresh eggs and milk and traveled overland to the Rockies.

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SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

A DISASTROUS fire swept the historic hospital of Santos Spiroto, one of the most ancient and picturesque charitable institutions in Rome last week. The institution accommodated nearly 5,000 patients, and includes a hospital, lunatic asylum, foundling home and a refuge for aged and infirm persons. Collapse of the pavement isolated the chronic ward and caused the death of many inmates.

Soviet executive committee has agreed in principle and directed a commission to draft a law to recognize the rights of citizens to own property, to possess money, to conclude all sorts of legal agreements and to occupy themselves in trade and industrial activity.

The United States Chamber of Commerce has announced that the new $2,500,000 home for the chamber now under construction in Washington, will be built under the open shop plan.

Harry H. Williams, widely known as a composer and a motion picture director is dead at the home of his mother in Oakland, Cal.

Entire staff of the Chinese legation in Tokio left without notifying the foreign office, declaring their departure was due to the failure of Peking to supply funds for Chinese students in Japan and the refusal of Japanese banks to make advances on the ground of lack of security.

Ohio supreme court, by a vote of four to three, reversed the state public utilities commission in the Cincinnati phone zoning case and thus stopping the telephone companies from dividing Ohio cities and their immediate suburbs into zones and charging 10 cents toll, in addition to the regular monthly rental, for calls from suburbs to city.

League of Nations is withholding from Great Britain the proposed mandate for Palestine owing to objections from the Vatican, it has been learned at the London foreign office. This is the first time the Vatican has intervened actively in international affairs since the war.

French government has accepted the proposal of the British government for an international inquiry into alleged Turkish atrocities.

PROPOSAL of the representatives of the anthracite coal operators that the miners accept wage reductions averaging 21 per cent in settlement of the strike, was refused point-blank by the leaders of the miners' organization.

Seven persons were killed and more than a score wounded in fighting in Belfast, Ireland, and suburbs recently.

Negotiations may be conducted simultaneously with France and Great Britain for the funding of the war debts of those nations to the United States, it was said last week at the treasury.

Ohio supreme court has held that municipalities of 2,000 or greater population cannot have Independent candidates for offices unless so provided in home rule charters.

Renewal of the Ball-Colson fued at the courthouse in Pineville, Ky., last week caused the death of one and the wounding of four persons.

American railroad interests, backed by American capital, are contemplating widespread railway development in the Balkans. One projected railway is 350 miles long.

Action against the Lincoln Motors Co. will not be taken by the federal government until further investigation has been made, it has been announced by J. A. Telier, assistant U. S. attorney general.

Representatives of 243 automobile clubs and more than 200,000 motorists from various states met recently in Chicago to organize a national association to protect the interests of motor car owners. The organization will try to check reckless driving.

Ninety-eight persons perished when the Peninsular and Oriental line steamer Egypt sank off the Island of Ushant after a collision with the French steamer Seine. The Egypt was carrying 44 passengers and a crew of 290. The Seine, badly damaged, sailed into Brest with 29 rescued passengers, more than 200 of the crew and the bodies of 20 dead.

French government has informed the American war debt funding commission that it is ready to send a special mission to the United States to confer regarding the payment of the French debt.

PLAN of the Genoa conference powers for sending a second invitation to the United States to join in the meeting at The Hague for appointment of a mixed commission to study the Russian problem was stopped short by a verbal message delivered by Richard Washburn Childs, American ambassador to Italy.

French ministry of commerce has requested Ambassador Jusserand at Washington to make energetic representations against the Fordney tariff act, which is held unacceptable to France.

Idea of building an "international city" at the gates of Brussels which was first proposed to King Albert of the Belgians in 1913 has been revived and it is now proposed to build the city and inaugurate it at the same time as the Brussels international exposition in 1930.

In Australia, the area of which exceeds that of the United States, there are only 79,500 passenger cars and 5,400 motor trucks, said a report to the automotive division of the department of commerce by U. S. Consul Balch in Adelaide.

Commonwealth Edison company of Chicago last year led the United States in the production and distribution of electrical energy, surpassing for the first time the great hydro-electric development of the Niagara Falls Power Co., a survey just completed by the Electrical World shows.

District attorney's office at Los Angeles is investigating the marriage of three movie stars alleged to be illegal. They are those of Rodolph Valentino, Frank Mayo and Henry B. Walthall, all of whom were married before the final decree of divorce from their first wives were issued.

Crisis projected by the defeat of the government in the house of commons passed when Lloyd George decided to carry on and appoint a select committee to investigate the question of teachers' superannuation, refusal of which led to the government's defeat.

Northern Ireland last week was in the throes of one of the worst reigns of terror that the section had known since Christmas. Several were killed and much property was damaged.

BRITISH DUKE JOINS RANKS OF "NEW POOR"

Another English duke has announced his intention to sell his estates owing to increased taxation and other burdens. The duke of Richmond is the latest recruit to the ranks of the "new poor." He offers for sale his estates in Aberdeenshire, including the town of Huntly and six parishes, comprising 60,000 acres, with 400 farms and small holdings. The duke is one of the most prominent noblemen in England. He is a particular friend of King George.

FLOODS RUIN CROPS ON MILLION ACRES

More than 1,000,000 acres of crops have been destroyed by flood waters from the Colorado, Trinity Brazos, Nechos and Sabine rivers and approximately 25,000 families need help to replant the crops, it is shown by figures compiled at the Houston bureau of crop estimates and forwarded to the department of agriculture.

"111" cigarettes

A year ago—almost unknown
Today—a leader
10¢

A sweeping verdict for QUALITY

SUFFRAGE MAY BEAT POMERENE

Ohio Senator Faces Bitter Fight in Campaign for Re-election.

Only one vulnerable point in the Pomerene defense is admitted by friends of the senior Ohio senator. That is his record of opposition to woman suffrage.

Running for re-election for the first time since Ohio women became qualified voters Senator Pomerene is being warned to give special attention to the woman vote.

It was with this in view that he was invited to be the principal speaker at the recent meeting of Democratic organization women convened at Columbus by Chairman "Bill" Durbin of the state executive committee.

With more than a million potential woman votes in Ohio Pomerene supporters are realizing that on the senator's success in disarming prejudice due to his anti suffrage record and winning women's votes may depend the election result.

Mrs. Upton In Arms

Their concern is keener owing to the pro-suffrage record of Congressman Simeon D. Fess of Yellow Springs, whom they count as Pomerene's most likely rival.

For not only has Fess the advantage of a perfect record on suffrage, they say, but Pomerene must reckon with the avenging activity of an able and energetic Ohio woman — Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Warren, vice-chairman of the Republican national committee.

Whatever may have been Pomerene's justification in blocking confirmation of George W. Upton, Mrs. Upton's husband, to a $10,000 a year job as member of the federal trade commission the senator's partisans admit his course may prove to be a dangerous political liability.

Has Good Organization

They have heard that for several months Mrs. Upton has been working silently but systematically with the single end in view of [illegible] Pomerene."

With her statewide [illegible] her years of experience in [illegible] politics and the powerful [illegible] the Republican national [illegible] they find she long ago perfected [illegible] organization by counties [illegible] and precincts, through which [illegible] tained effort will be made to [illegible] ence every woman voter in [illegible] to support the Republican [illegible] nominee.

One of the issues on which [illegible] Pomerene campaign managers [illegible] to appeal effectively for [illegible] support is the Washington [illegible] conference. They will show [illegible] Pomerene, disregarding [illegible] considerations, from the beginning indorsed and voted to ratify [illegible] the conference treaties.

The kangaroo has an [illegible] somewhat similar to that of

EARN $25.00 WEEK
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This simple home-study, short course soon trains you. Learn how to recognize different diseases, to take temperature, care for patients, give baths, etc. Easily understood. Study "Nursing in the Home," by Dr. Lee H. Smith. This [illegible] improved methods, complete in five hundred pages, only one [illegible] Send today. Money back if not satisfied—no red-tape. World's Press, 660 Washington St., N. Y.

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$12.95 25 CAL Genuine German MAUSER

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Less than half pre-war prices. Shoots standard cartridges. Convenient to carry in the pocket—perfect safety device. World's Luger 30 cal., $21.95.—Hand Ejector Reds out cylinder 32 cal., $18.95. All our pi new, latest models—guaranteed positive

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PAY POSTMAN ON DELIVERY. Guaranteed or money promptly refunded.

8 .45 25 Cal. BLUE STEEL ARMY MATIC—32 Cal., $10.45. matic, 8 safeties. 25 TARY TRENCH AUTOMATIC—32 shot, extra magazine FREE, just like "over there," $11.65.

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WIN $1000.00
SEND NO MONEY!

Get the Big Picture Puzzle FREE

Send at once for big clear copy of the small picture puzzle shown here. Complete instructions and full details will be sent at once by first class mail. Do not try to solve puzzle from the picture, but get a good clear copy to work from.

FIND THE MOST OBJECTS BEGINNING WITH "C"

You can find quite a few "C" objects in the above picture even though it is small. Get the big free picture and full details and if you intend to go in for the big prize, send no money but just use the coupon and make your answer eligible for the big prize at once.

FOLLOW THESE RULES

First prize will be given for the largest number of words which correctly name objects shown in the picture beginning with "C". Prizes will be awarded according to the prize list shown here and in case of ties the full amount of the prize will be awarded each tying contestant. Each object can be named only once. Webster's New International Dictionary will be used as authority for all words by the judges, and one credit will be given for each correct word and one credit deducted for each incorrect word. Do not include obsolete, hyphenated or compound words. Winning lists will be based upon all the applicable words submitted and not from any master or predetermined list. Where the singular is used the plural cannot be used and vice-versa. Where several synonyms are equally applicable to any object, any one of such words will be given credit. Answers must be mailed by June 24, 1922. The winning answer will be published and a copy sent to anyone sending in a self addressed stamped envelope.

The Prizes

Winning answers will receive prizes as follows:

	If No Laymore is Ordered	If $2 Worth of Laymore is Ordered
1st	$20.00	$1000.00
2nd	15.00	300.00
3rd	10.00	150.00
4th	5.00	75.00
5th	5.00	40.00
6th	3.00	30.00
7th	3.00	20.00
8th	3.00	20.00
9th	2.00	15.00
10 to 15	2.00	10.00

Laymore
"Makes the Lazy Hen Lay"
SEND NO MONEY

Thousands of poultry raisers are making big money by using Laymore. This scientific discovery acts on the laying organs of the hen with amazing results. In order to get more people acquainted with Laymore we are putting out this big booster picture puzzle campaign. If no Laymore is purchased 1st prize will be $20.00; but if you wish to try for the big $1000.00 prize fill out the coupon and the Laymore will be sent without your advancing one penny. Pay the postman $2.00 plus the small postage fee and your answer will be eligible for the $1000.00 prize. The Laymore will be sent at once, but your answer can be mailed any time up to June 24th. Mail the coupon now.

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Send me the big picture puzzle and full instructions FREE. Also send me 5 packages of Laymore for which I agree to pay the postman $2.00, plus postage, on arrival. This order makes the answer I will send in eligible for the big $1000.00 Prize.

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Spectacles on ten days t

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I Am Going To Mail You a Pair Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Ro Eye, Sight-Improving Spectac Absolutely Free of Charg

I want you to take a good look at the spectacles in the above heading. Notice their size Compare them with the glasses you or your friends may be wearing right now. Notice the round eyes in these latest-style sight-improving spectacles. The glasses are of handsome silver dollar, as you can see in the above picture; and completely cover every part of the human don't have to look over the tops of them or squint your eyes under the bottoms of them like you when wearing the old-style small-eye spectacles for sale at stores.

These Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Round-Eye, Sight-Improv Spectacles Have Taken the Country by Storm

Thousands of spectacle-wearers from Maine to California have quit using the old-style small shaped glasses and are now wearing the latest-style extra-large round-eye sight-improving which have practically taken the country by storm—and I am going to send you a pair of these glasses complete in a very neat and handsome 10 karat gold-filled spectacle frame, to try fully in your own eyes in your own home without a cent in advance or even a reference.

You Can Wear These Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Round-Eye, Sight-Improving Spe for Far or Near, for Reading or Looking Away Off in the Distance

As soon as you get them I want you to put them on your eyes and you will be agreeably surprised cover that you can again read the finest print in your newspaper or magazine; you will be able to the smallest-eyed needle and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on, day or night long if you like without any headaches or eye pains and with as much ease and comfort as ever did in your life.

You Can Use Them When Out Hunting, Driving or To the Movies if You So Desire

If you like to go hunting occasionally, put on these latest-style sight-improving spectacles into the woods some bright sunny morning and you will be delighted to find how greatly they help sighting your gun and taking aim at your game. Or, if you go to the movies once in a while, you a seat away in the back end of the theatre—to avoid the glimmer of the lights—and you will be notice that even the smallest words and the finest pictures on the screen, look just as clear and plain though you were sitting right in the front row, with the aid of these latest-style, sight-improving

Seeing Is Believing

Now I realize that it may be hard for you to believe that these latest-style, sight-improving cles will again bring back to you the absolutely perfect sight of your younger days. But you have saying "Seeing is believing" and I positively will not accept one single solitary penny from you have seen these latest-style spectacles and have found them perfectly sight-improving to your own any spectacles you have ever bought anywhere at any price before. That is the reason why I am ing you to fill out and mail me the coupon below, and I will immediately send you a handsome gold-filled pair of the latest-style, extra-large, round-eye, sight-improving spectacles, by mail, all charges prepaid to try fully 10 days on your own eyes in your own home without a cent in advance or even a reference.

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THE BLIND MAN'S EYES

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer
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Continued From Last Week.

...e man, continuing to flash his ...about, plainly had heard ...ng and the curtains had pre... him from being warned by ...ll of the night air that the ...w was open; but now, at the ...er side of the room, another ...e torch flashed out. Another ...had been in the room; he ...r alarmed door was alarmed ...the man closing the first light; ...had known the other's pres... were at least two ...before. ...working together ...rather, one was working, the ...r supervising. ...for Eaton heard ...a steady, almost inaudible ...ing noise; the second man ...ed. Eaton called again and ...if there were two, there ...be others.

...discovery of the second man ...not made Eaton afraid; his ...were leaping faster and hot... ...head and blood rushing ...his hands growing ...with his excitement; but he ...conscious of no fear. He ...ped and crept forward noise... ...again. No other light ap... ...in the room, and there was ...elsewhere from the dark... ...but the man who supervised ...moved closer to the other. The ...stopped; it was ...a sharp click; the men, ...bending over ...light of the man ...working, for a frac... ...a second shot into the face ...other did not delay at all; ...accidental flash and ...said to show ...only a posture, ...personality of a ...large man. He muttered ...short, hoarse imprecation at ...before. Eaton heard ...had stopped as if ...his breath had gone ...at the sight of that face ...stupefied him. ...have seen that man! ...impossible! He must ...his mind must ...become intolerable to let him ...imagine it. Then came the ...of the voice—the voice of the ...boss' face he had seen! It ...And, in place of the ...of the first instant, now a ...rage three of passion seized ...his pulses leaped so it ...they must burst in his veins. ...gulped and choked. He ...filled in with insane fancy ...figure of the man whom he ...; the voice witnessed too ...the man in the dark by the ...was he whom Eaton—if he ...have dreamed such a fact as ...had been disclosed—would ...hurled the world to catch and ...; yet now with the destruc... ...of that man in his power—for ...but to aim and empty his ...automatic pistol at five paces—...destruction at this moment ...not suffice; mere shooting ...man would be petty, ineffec... ...Eaton's fingers tightened on ...handle of his pistol, but he held ...not as a weapon to fire but ...a dull weight with which to ...The grip of his left hand ...onto the short steel bar, ...with lips parted—breathing ...seemed, for each heartbeat ...choking, suffocating—he ...forward.

...the same instant—so that he ...not have been alarmed by ...a leap—the man who had ...working moved his torch, and ...fell upon Eaton.

..."Look out!" the man cried in ...to his companion; with the ...light of the torch van... ...man toward whom Eaton ...did not have time to switch ...right he dropped it instead; ...Eaton sprang for him, he ...Eaton, as he struck for... ...found nothing; but below his ...Eaton felt a man's powerful ...locking him; as he struggled ...himself, a swift, savage ...lifted him from his feet; he ...down and hurled backwards. ...ducked his head forward ...struggled to turn, as he went ...so that a shoulder and not ...head or back would strike the ...first. He succeeded in this, ...in his effort he dropped the ...He clung with his right ...to the pistol, and as he struck ...the pistol shot off; the ...of flame spurted toward the ...instantly the grip below his ...was loosed; the man who had ...him and hurled him back ...rolled in the darkness. Eaton ...his feet but crouched and ...about behind a table, aiming ...over it in the direction in ...he supposed the other men ...The sound of the shot had ...to roar through the room; ...blows from the powder only ...the air heavier. The other two ...the room also waited, in... ...and silent. The only light, in ...great curtained room, came ...the single electric torch lying ...the floor. This lighted the legs ...a chair, a corner of a desk and ...of books in the cases on the ...At Eaton's eyes became more ...used to the darkness, he ...see vague shapes of furniture. ...not moved, he might be made ...if he stayed still, probably

he would remain indistinguishable.

The other men seemed also to have recognized this; no one moved in the room, and there was complete silence.

Eaton knelt on one knee behind his table; now he was wildly, exultantly excited; his blood leaped hotly to his hand pointing his pistol; he panted, almost audibly, for breath, but though his pulse throbbed through his head too, his mind was clear and cool as he reckoned his situation and his chances. He had crossed the Pacific, the Continent, he had schemed and risked everything with the mere hope of getting into this room to discover evidence with which to demand from the world righting of the wrong which had driven him as a fugitive for five years; and here he found the man who was the cause of it all, before him in the same room a few paces away in the dark!

For it was impossible that this was not the man; and Eaton knew now that this was he who must have been behind and arranging and directing the attacks upon him. Eaton had not only seen him and heard his voice, but he had felt his grasp; that sudden, instinctive crouch before a charge, and the savage lunge and tackle were the instant, natural acts of an old linesman on a championship team in the game of football as it was played twenty years before. That lift of the opponent off his feet and the heavy lunge hurling him back to fall on his head was what one man—in the rougher, more cruel days of the college game—had been famous for. On the football field that throw sufficed to knock a helmeted opponent unconscious; here it was meant, beyond doubt, to do more.

Upon so much, at least, Eaton's mind at once was clear; here was his enemy whom he must destroy if he himself were not first destroyed. Other thoughts, recasting of other relations altered or overturned in their bearing by the discovery of this man here—everything else could and must wait upon the mighty demand of that moment upon Eaton to destroy this enemy now or be himself destroyed.

Eaton shook in passion; yet coolly he now realized that his left shoulder, which had taken the shock of his fall, was numb. He shifted his pistol to cover a vague form which seemed to have moved; but, if it had stirred, it was still again now. Eaton strained to listen.

It seemed certain that the noise of the shot, if not the sound of the struggle which preceded it, must have raised an alarm, though the room was in a wing and shut off by double doors from the main part of the house; it was possible that the noise had not gone far; but it must have been heard in the room directly above and connected with the study by a staircase at the head of which was a door. Basil Santoine, as Eaton knew, slept above; a nurse must be waiting on duty somewhere near. Eaton had seen the row of buttons which the blind man had within arm's-length with which he must be able to summon every servant in the house. So it could not last much longer now—this deadlock in the dark—the two facing one, and none of them daring to move. And one of the two, at least, seemed to have recognized that.

Eaton had moved, warily and carefully, but he had moved; a revolver flashed before him. Instantly and without consciousness that his finger pulled the trigger, Eaton's pistol flashed back. In front of him, the flame flashed again, and another spurt of fire spat at one side.

Eaton fired back at this—he was prostrate on the floor now, and whether he had been hit or not he did not yet know, or whether the blood flowing down his face was only from a splinter sprayed from the table behind which he had hid. He fired again, holding his pistol far out to one side to confuse the aim of the others; he thought that they too were doing the same and allowed for it in his aim. He pulled his trigger a ninth time—he had not counted his shots, but he knew he had seven cartridges in the magazine and one in the barrel—and the pistol clicked without discharging. He rolled over further away from the spot where he had last fired and pulled an extra clip of cartridges from his pocket.

The blood was flowing hot over his face. He made no effort to staunch it or even to feel it with his fingers to find exactly where or how badly he had been hit. He jerked the empty cartridge clip from his pistol butt and snapped in the other. He swept his sleeve over his face to clear the blood from his brows and eyes and stared through the dark with pistol at arm's-length loaded and ready. Blood spurted over his face again; another sweep of his sleeve cleared it; and he moved his pistol-point back and forth in the dark. The flash of the firing from the other two revolvers had stopped; the roar of the shots had ceased to deafen. Eaton had not counted the shots at him any better than he had kept track of his own firing; but he knew now that the other two must have emptied their magazines as well as he. It was possible, of course, that he had killed one of them or wounded one mortally; but he had no way to know that. He could hear the click as one of the men snapped his revolver shut again after reloading; then another click came. Both the others had reloaded.

"All right?" the voice which Eaton knew questioned the other.

"All right," came the reply.

But, if they were all right, they made no offer to fire first again. Nor yet did they dare to move. Eaton knew they lay on the floor like himself. They lay with fingers on trigger, as he also lay, waiting again for him to move so they could shoot at him. But surely now the sound of the firing in that room must have reached the man in the room above; surely he must be summoning his servants!

Eaton listened; there was still no sound from the rest of the house. But overhead now, he heard an almost imperceptible pattering—the sound of a barefooted man crossing the floor; and he knew that the blind man in the bedroom above was getting up.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Under Cover of Darkness.

Basil Santoine was oversensitive to sound, as are most of the blind; in the world of darkness in which he lived, sounds were by far the most significant—and almost the only—means he had of telling what went on around him; he passed his life in listening for or determining the nature of sounds. So the struggle which ended in Eaton's crash to the floor would have waked him without the pistol-shot immediately following. That roused him wide-awake immediately and brought him sitting up in bed, forgetful of his own condition.

Santoine at once recognized the sound as a shot; but in the instant of waking, he had not been able to place it more definitely than to know it was close. His hand went at once to the bellboard, and he rang at the same time for the nurse outside his door and for the steward. But for a few moments after that first shot, nothing followed; there was silence. Santoine was not one of those who doubt their hearing; that was the sense in which the circumstances of his life made him implicitly trust; he had heard a shot nearby; the fact that nothing more followed did not make him doubt it; it made him think to explain it.

It was plain that no one else in the house had been stirred by it; for his windows were open and other windows in bedrooms in the main part of the house were open; no one had raised any cry of alarm. So the shot was where he alone had heard it; that meant indoors, in the room below.

Santoine pressed the bells quickly again and sat up straighter and more strained; no one breaking into the house for plate or jewelry would enter through that room; he would have to break through double doors to reach any other part of the house; Santoine did not consider the possibility of robbery of that sort long enough to have been said to consider it at all; what he felt was that the threat which had been hanging vaguely over himself ever since Warden's murder was being fulfilled. But it was not Santoine himself that was being attacked; it was something Santoine possessed. There was only one sort of valuable article for which one might enter that room below. And those articles—

The blind man clenched his jaw and pressed the bells to call all the men-servants in the house and Avery also. But still he got no response.

A shot in the room below meant, of course, that in addition to the intruder there must be a defender; the defender might have been the one who fired or the one who was killed. For it seemed likely, in the complete silence now, that whoever had fired had disposed of his adversary and was undisturbed. At that moment the second shot—the first fired at Eaton—rang out below; Eaton's return fire followed nearly simultaneously, and then the shot of the third man. These explosions and the next three the blind man in bed above was able to distinguish; there were three men, at least, in the room below firing at each other; then, as the automatic revolvers roared on, he no longer could separate attack and reply; there might be three men, there might be half a dozen; the fusilade of the automatics overlapped; it was incessant. Then all at once the firing stopped; there was no sound or movement of any sort; everything seemed absolutely still below.

The blind man pressed and pressed the buttons on his bellboard. Any further alarm, after the firing below, seemed superfluous. But his wings of the house had built for him proof against sound in the main portion of the building; the house, therefore, was deadened to noise within the wing. Santoine, accustomed to considering the manner in which sounds came to himself, knew how these sounds would come to others. Coming from the open windows of the wing and entering the open windows of the other parts of the house, they would not appear to the household to come from within the house at all; they would appear to come from some part of the grounds or from the beach.

Yet some one or more than one from his house must be below or have been there. Santoine pressed all the bells again and then got up. He had heard absolutely no sound outside, as must be made by any one escaping from the room below; but the battle seemed over. One side must have destroyed the other. From the character of the fighting, it was most probable that some one had secretly entered the room—Santoine thought of that one definitely now as the man he was entertaining as Eaton; a servant, or some one else from the house, had surprised him in the room and was shot; other servants, roused by the alarm, rushed in and were shot. Santoine counted that, if his servants had survived, one of them must be coming to tell him what had happened. But there was no noise now nor any movement at all below. His side had been beaten, or both sides had ceased to exist. Those alternatives alone occurred to the blind man; the number of shots fired within the confines of the room below precluded any other explanation. He did not imagine the fact that the battle had been fought in the dark; himself perpetually in the dark, he thought of others always in the light.

The blind man stood barefooted on the floor, his hands clasping in one of the bitterest moments of his rebellion against, and defiance of, his helplessness of blindness. Below him—as he believed—his servants had been sacrificing life for him; there in that room he had held in trust that which affected the security, the faith, the honor of others; his guarding that trust involved his honor no less. And particularly, now, he knew he was bound, at whatever cost, to act; for he did not doubt now but that his half-prisoned guest, whom Santoine had not sufficiently guarded, was at the bottom of the attack. The blind man believed, therefore, that it was because of his own retention here of Eaton that the attack had been made, his servants had been killed, the private secrets of his associates were in danger. Santoine crossed to the door of the hall and opened it and called. No one answered immediately; he started to call again; then he checked himself and shut the door, and opened that to the top of the stairs descending to his study below.

The smoke and the fumes of the firing rushed into his face; it half choked him; but it decided him. He was going to go down. Undoubtedly there was danger below; but that was why he did not call again at the other door for some one else to run a risk for him. Basil Santoine, always held back and always watched and obliged to submit to guard even of women in petty matters because of his blindness, held one thing dearer far than life—and that thing was the trust which other men reposed in him. Since is was that trust which was threatened, the impulse now, in that danger, to act for himself and not be protected and pushed back by any one who merely could see, controlled him.

He put his hand on the rail and started to descend the stairs. He was almost steady in step and he had firm grasp on the rail; he noticed that now to wonder at it. When he had aroused at the sound of firing, his blindness, as always when something was happening about him, was obtruded upon him. He felt helpless because he was blind, not because he had been injured. He had forgotten entirely that for almost two weeks he had not stirred from bed; he had risen and stood and walked, without staggering, to the door and to the top of the stairs before, now, he remembered. So what he already had done showed him that he had merely again to put his injury from his mind and he could go on. He went down the stairs almost steadily.

There was still no sound or any evidence of any one below. The gases of the firing were clearing away; the blind man could feel the slight breeze which came in through the windows of his bedroom and went with him down the stairs; and now, as he reached the lower steps, there was no other sound in the room but the tread of the blind man's feet on the stairs. This sound was slight, but enough to attract attention in the silence there. Santoine halted on the next to the last step—the blind count stairs, and he had gone down twenty-one—and realized fully his futility; but now he would not retreat or merely call for help.

"Who is here?" he asked distinctly. "Is any one here? Who is here?"

No one answered. And now Santoine knew by the sense which let him feel whether is was night or day, that the room was really dark—dark for others as well as for himself; the lights were not burning. So an exaltation, a sense of physical capability, came to Santoine; in the dark he was as fit, as capable as any other man—not more capable, for, though he was familiar with the room, the furniture had been moved in the struggle; he had heard the overturning of the chairs.

Santoine stepped down on the floor, and in his uncertainty as to the position of the furniture, felt along the wall. There were bookcases there, but he felt and passed along them swiftly, until he came to the case which concealed the safe at the left side of the doors. The books were gone from that case; his bare toes struck against them where they had been thrown down on the floor. The blind man, his pulse beating tumultuously, put his hand through the case and felt the panel behind. That was slid back exposing the safe; and the door of the safe stood open. Santoine's hands felt within the safe swiftly. The safe was empty.

He recoiled from it, choking back an ejaculation. The entry to his room had been made for the purpose which he supposed; and the thieves must have succeeded in their errand. The blind man, in his uselessness for pursuit, could delay calling others to act for him no longer. He started toward the bell, when some scrape on the floor—not of the sort to be accounted for by an object moved by the wind—sounded behind him. Santoine swung toward the sound and stood listening again; and then, groping with his hands stretched out before him, he left the wall and stepped toward the center of the room. He took two steps—three, four—with no result; then his foot trod into some fluid, thick and sticky and not cold.

Santoine stooped and put a finger-tip into the fluid and brought it near his nose. It was what he supposed it must be—blood. He raised his foot and with his great toe traced the course of the blood; it led to one side, and then the blind man's toe touched some hard, metal object which was warm. He stooped and picked it up and felt over it with his fingers. It was an electric torch with the light turned on. Santoine stood holding it with the warm end—the lighted end—turned away from his; he swiftly switched it off; what put Santoine at a disadvantage with the other men was light. But since there had been this light, there might be others; there had been at least three men, perhaps, therefore, three lights. Santoine's senses could not perceive light so dim and soft; he stood trying fruitlessly to determine whether there were other lights.

He could hear now some one breathing—more than one person. From the house, still shut off by its double, sound-proof doors, he could hear nothing; but some one outside the house was hurrying up to the open window at the south end of the room.

That one came to, or just inside the window, parting the curtains. He was breathing hard from exertion or from excitement.

"Who is it?" Santoine challenged clearly.

"Basil!" Blatchford's voice exclaimed his recognition in amazement. "Basil; that is you! What are you doing down here?" Blatchford started forward.

"Wait!" Santoine ordered sharply. "Don't come any further; stand there!"

Blatchford protested but obeyed. "What is it? What are you doing down here, Basil? What is the matter here? What has happened?"

"What brought you here" Santoine demanded instead of reply. "You were running outside; why? What was out there? What did you see?"

"See? I didn't see anything—except the window here open when I came up. But I heard shots, Basil. I thought they were toward the road. I went out there; but I found nothing. I was coming back when I saw the window open. I'm sure I heard shots."

"They were here," Santoine said. "But you can see; and you just heard the shots. You didn't see anything!" the blind man accused. "You didn't see any one going away from here!"

"Basil, what has happened here?"

Santoine felt again the stickiness at his feet. "Three or four persons fought in this room, Wallace. Some—or one was hurt. There's blood on the floor. There are two here I can hear breathing; I suppose they're hurt. Probably the rest are gone. The room's all dark, isn't it? That is you moving about now, Wallace?"

"Yes."

"What are you doing?"

"Looking for the light."

"Don't."

"Why, Basil?"

"Get help first. I think those who aren't hurt are gone. They must be gone. But—get help first, Wallace."

"And leave you here?" Blatchford rejoined. He had not halted again; the blind man heard his cousin still moving along the wall. The electric switch clicked, and Santoine knew that the room was flooded with light. Santoine straightened, strained, turning his head a little to better listen. With the flashing on of the light, he heard the sharp, involuntary start of Blatchford as he saw the room; and, besides that, Santoine heard movement now elsewhere in the room. Then the blind man heard his friend's cry. "Good God!"

It was not, Santoine instantly sensed, from mere surprise or fright at finding some intruder in the room; that must have been expected. This was from something more astounding, from something incredible.

"What is it?" Santoine cried.

"Good God! Basil!"

"Who is it, Wallace?" the blind man knew now that his friend's incoherence came from recognition of some one, not alone from some sight of horror. "Who is it, Wallace?" he repeated, curbing himself.

"Basil! It is—it must be—I know him! It is—"

A shot roared in front of Santoine. The blind man, starting back at the shock of it, drew in the powder-gas with his breath; but the bullet was not for him. Instead, he heard his friend scream and choke and half call, half cough.

"Wallace!" Santoine cried out; but his voice was lost in the roar of another shot. This was not fired by the same one who had just fired; at least, it was not from the same part of the room; and instantly, from another side, a third shot came. Then, in the midst of rush and confusion, another shot roared; the light was out again; then all was gone; the noise was outside; the room was still except for a cough and choke as Blatchford—somewhere on the floor in front of the blind man—tried again to speak.

Basil Santoine, groping with his hands, found him. The blind man knelt and with his fingers went over his cousin's face; he found the wound on the neck where Blatchford's life was running away. He was still conscious. Santoine knew that he was trying his best to speak, to say just one word—a name—to tell whom he had seen and who had shot him; but he could not.

Santoine put his hand over a hand of his cousin. "That's all right, Wally; that's all right," he assured him. And now he knew that Blatchford's consciousness was going forever. Santoine knew what must be most on his friend's mind at that last moment as it had been most on his mind during more than thirty years. "And about my blindness, Wallace, that was the best thing that ever happened to me. I'd never have done what I have if I hadn't been blind."

Blatchford's fingers closed tightly on Santoine's; they did not relax but now remained closed, though without strength. The blind man bowed and then lifted his head. His friend was dead, and others were rushing into the room—the butler, one of the chauffeurs, Avery, more men servants; the light was on again, and amid the tumult and alarms of the discoveries shown by the light, some rushed to the windows to the south in pursuit of those who had escaped from the room. Avery and one or two others rushed up to Santoine; now the blind man heard, above their cries and alarms, the voice of his daughter. She was beside him, where he knelt next the body of Blatchford, and she put back others who crowded about.

"Father! What has happened? Why are you here? Oh, Father, Cousin Wallace!"

"He is dead," Santoine said. "They shot him!"

"Father; how was it? You—"

"There are none of them in the room?" he asked her in reply.

"None of them?"

Her failure to understand answered him. If any of the men who fought there had not got away, she would have understood. "They were not all together," he said. "They were three, at least. One was not with the others. They fired at each other, I believe, after one shot him." Santoine's hand was still in Blatchford's. "I heard them below." He told shortly how he had gone down, how Blatchford had entered and been shot.

The blind man, still kneeling, heard the ordering and organizing of others for the pursuit; now women servants from the other part of the house were taking charge of affairs in the room. He heard Avery questioning them; none of the servants had had part in the fight in the room; there had been no signal heard, Santoine was told, upon any of the bells which he had tried to ring from his room. Eaton was the only person from the house who was missing. Harriet had gone for a moment; the blind man called her back and demanded that she stay beside him; he had not yet moved from Blatchford's body. His daughter returned; her hand on his shoulder was trembling and cold—he could feel it cold through the linen of his pajama jacket.

"Father, you must go back to bed!" she commanded uselessly. He would not stir yet. A servant, at her call, brought a robe which she put over him, and she drew slippers on his feet.

"They came, at least some of them came,"—Santoine had risen, fighting down his grief over his cousin's death; he stood holding the robe about him—"for what was in your safe, Harriet."

"I know; I saw it open."

"What is gone?" Santoine demanded.

He heard her picking up the contents of the safe from the floor and carrying them to the table and examining them; he was conscious that, having done this, she stood staring about the room as though to see whether anything had escaped her search.

To Be Continued.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

AT 5 A. M. Sarah went hunting for mushrooms and she found a basket full of juicy fat ones. You see, Sarah is having a house party and the girls from the city never have had the fun of eating mushrooms fresh from the ground—and what's more they don't know what they are missing because they don't get up at 5 in the morning to help their hostess.

She knows the fun of walking in the early morning breezes which blow the ties of her garden hat. She knows that a gingham dress may seem cool at first but after working strenuously picking up these edible fungi from the dewy ground, she will be glad that she is not bothered with a sweater. Then besides when she returns and finds her guests arrayed in their city finery she will be quite as fetching as they in her plaid gingham frock.

The babes are up with the birds, too, because having company is all kinds of fun and they don't want to miss anything. Besides it is such a wonderful opportunity to wear the new suits that their mother has hurried to make for them.

Notice the black grapes hanging gracefully on the corner of Helen's green apron. She is perfectly unconscious of the picture she makes while wiping the glasses. All three guests have come prepared for a good time and they have brought good-looking clothes with them but the little accessories are what we want to hear about now.

"Fancy anything as different as gingham handkerchiefs," says Rose to Mary.

"Oh, I heard about them the other day," she answers with interest. "Have you seen any with fringed edges? They are the very latest and too stylish for words."

"What Next!"

"Costume jewelry and Spanish combs." (You really cannot tell which one of the girls is doing the talking.)

"I wish you could have seen the love of a hat I saw the other day. Gold cloth covered with a black mantilla. The lace hung over the side of the hat almost to the hem of the skirt, and caught mysteriously in its gauzy folds was a tea rose of soft yellow."

"How poetic," they tease her, but when they continue talking about clothes we are not surprised at their flowery descriptions because when four girls get together you must expect to hear a great deal of that sort of conversation.

No. 1301—Ladies' Morning Dress—Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4¼ yards 32-inch material with ½ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1252—Child's Rompers—Cut in sizes ½, 1, 2 and 3 years. Size 3 requires 1½ yards 36-inch material with ⅜ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1202—Boys' Suit—Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1 yard 36-inch material for trousers and ⅞ yard 36-inch material for waist with 2 yards binding.

Transfer Pattern No. 602—In blue only.

No. 1062—Ladies' House Dress—Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4¼ yards 32-inch material with 4¾ yards binding.

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No. 9600—Ladies' Apron—Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¼ yards 32-inch material.

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IT AND JEFF— This Sounds Halfway Plausible, at That By "BUD" FISHER

WHAT ARE YOU DOING WITH THE PIG, JEFF?
THIS PIG IS GONNA MAKE ME FAMOUS, MUTT! MY BUTCHER TELLS ME THAT ONE SIXTH OF A PIG IS BONES AND THEREFORE A BIG WASTE!
WELL!
AND WHEN THEY MAKE BONELESS HAMS THEY GOTTA REMOVE THE BONE FROM THE HAMS AND THAT COSTS MONEY FOR LABOR! AIN'T I RIGHT?
YES, BUT HOW ARE YOU GONNA GET FAMOUS?
I'M GONNA DO A LITTLE LUTHER BURBANKING ON MY OWN HOOK AND—
I'LL CROSS THIS PIG WITH A JELLY FISH AND GET A BONELESS PIG! SOME IDEA, EH?
YES! SOME IDEA!
FISHER

TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, postage prepaid.....75c

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Toledo, Ohio, under the act of 1918.

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We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1922.

One spontaneous hallelujah is worth more than three perfunctory cheers.

We are resourceful in time of war but lack ways and means in time of peace.

If an administration is criticized for the little things it is a sign the big things it has done are unassailable.

Lima Beane says the ear for music is to listen with and the ear for jazz is to walk on.

Senator Borah has recognized soviet Russia. What more does she want?

Woodrow Wilson never quite succeeded in knocking William J. Bryan into a cocked hat but he has been more successful with some of his close friends.

The Golden Rule isn't used enough to take the shine off.

Every dog has his day and it would be a fine thing if he also had the cat's night.

Perhaps we descend from cocoanuts instead of monkeys and the Bolshevists are reverting to type.

The mission of the pedestrian is to keep legs from going out of style.

A statistician is a person suspected of being able to make figures lie.

When it comes to shedding the last drop of blood for communism in Russia it is a safe bet that Trotzky will be the guy who sheds it.

It is an aphorism that no man understands women. Why should he want to understand them? Unsolved mysteries are interesting.

Communism has yet to learn that the way of the transgressor is hard.

All differences between employer and employe will settle themselves automatically when the millennium comes, and not before.

That thought that comes out of the cold, dank depths of a selfish soul and finds expression in the phase, "To hell with the other fellow," is the biggest thing that is wrong with the world.

Even a fellow who thinks he's the whole thing feels rather small in a crowd so large that one has to fight for elbow room.

China should not establish a government like America's with the expectation that nobody will find fault with it. Every human failure will blame it for his good-for-nothingness.

Some of the messages from the dead may be from the dead liars.

Mr. Hearst says he has no ambition to go into politics unless there is some special need. That is our attitude exactly. Furthermore, we feel absolutely certain there is never going to be any special need.

When a girl asks you how she looks with her hair bobbed there's nothing to do but compliment her, for hair once bobbed cannot be glued together again no matter how frightful it looks.

Looks as if there might be an unwritten law among movie actors and actresses against living happily ever after.

Perhaps the Washington authorities can see a way to grant Debs' request to be put back in prison. He is quite a pest outside.

Let us not overlook the possibility of the flapper of today becoming one of the mothers of the future. And it is safe to leave it to the heaven-born love that finds a place in 99 out of every 100 mother souls to make a woman of her.

Every fence robs the fellow who can't climb over of his personal liberty.

If the people in favor of the Eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act were to set up a howl the noise made by the other fellows would sound like a whisper in a thunder storm.

Adjourning the Genoa conference to The Hague will mean a change of cooking.

There is said to be room in America for 400,000,000 more people. To avoid the rush let's say there is room for 400,000,000 home-grown people.

Faiths that are as strong as the Rock of Ages, not to mention the rock of a well-known life insurance company, are not easily shaken by religious fads.

The time to enjoy a vacation is before taking.

Some day it may dawn on the Europeans that Uncle Sam doesn't want to be among those present at their party.

It is possible to get out of patience with a man who is always right.

We can see nothing remarkable in that North Dakota man's 17-foot whiskers. Seventeen feet means a growth of less than a foot a year since Bryan's first nomination.

Anybody with imagination knows as much about Heaven as Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

Some go to Europe to see Europe and some go to come back and talk about it for 20 years.

Men who try to climb to success over other men's Adam's apples are bound to slip.

Optimists say Old Prosperity is back, but pessimists say he hasn't hung up his hat yet.

Wanted: Real Money

Russia is a stunning object lesson, just now, to those who even yet cling to the old inflation heresies which were so active and dangerous in the United States after the Civil war.

It is plain in every day's news from Genoa that there is nothing else which the red revolutionists in control of the Russian government covet quite so ardently as they do gold on which to establish a real monarchy system, with a standard of values which could be depended upon to maintain some solidity.

If paper were of any assistance, if inflation had any saving force, the soviet captains would have no need to worry about gold. They would have all the money they could ask, and much to spare.

Already the Russian paper outstanding is of the face value of seventeen trillion rubles, or more than eight and one-half trillion dollars, at the old par of exchange. That is to say, more than 10 times the value of the property of every kind in all the world. And more is being run off the presses, sometimes at the rate of fifty billion dollars a day.

But the Russian government begs for real money. It comes back, over and over, in its discussions and dickering with the great powers of Western Europe, to the subject of money, money based on gold, money which can be depended upon in transactions running into the future, at least a little while. The Bolshevik leaders who set out to put an end to the use of money are afraid that the lack of money, worthy of the name, will put an end to their experiments and to them, unless they can in some way get possession of gold, or credits on gold or its equivalent.

If the full meaning of this huge object lesson can be grasped and held in mind by the people of the free nations of the earth it will avert many grave ills, in the years to come. It ought to prevent one of the most seductive follies into which governments are dragged by their desperate needs, in time of war. The paper money of wars is itself a powerful argument for peace.

The Over-Burden

A government can crowd only about so many superintendents into a navy yard. After half a dozen or so they step on one another's feet. It can officer a regiment only up to a certain point. Beyond that there is an appearance of more officers than enlisted men even if there isn't in fact.

A government, however, seems to be able to keep on hiring clerks without running against any barrier except its capacity to pay for clerical service. All the capitals of the globe are peopled with government clerks. They populate the government departments. Yet work is provided them however numerous they are, and no one has yet worked out the saturation point where not another clerk can be taken on and kept busy.

Poland, the new Poland, is a very young country. Governmentally, it is hardly upon its sea legs. Nevertheless, a body of citizens, known as the anti-waste commission, found that the nation could get along with 25,000 fewer government clerks than were in office. So fast do they accumulate.

The administration at Washington is wrestling with this problem. It has dismissed large numbers of clerks. But it is admitted that many, many thousands more could be sent back to private life without slowing up the government a particle. The trouble is in distinguishing between the clerks who are essential and those who can be dispensed with. Another difficulty involves questions of justice. There are also the unavoidable political expedients. So the labor proceeds slowly.

One very certain aspect of the whole business is that record keeping, inspection, checking and duplication of figures have been carried to a vice. It hobbles government. It irritates and maddens folk who deal with the government. It eats up money by millions and millions.

An Issue of Tomorrow

John W. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, charges that one important factor responsible for a continuing high cost of living is the group "whose chief activities are to reform, regulate, inspect, denounce, tax, plunder and otherwise live upon those who are trying to produce something."

Mr. Edgerton is not clear as to the persons he has in mind. But we suspect them to be the increasing armies of people in the public service. This part of the population received enormous accessions during the war. The federal government, on its part, has been making reductions ever since, but its efforts have probably been offset by increases among employes in states, counties and cities. A survey of New York brought to light that more than 300,000 persons were on the public payrolls in that state. In Illinois, the number is said to exceed 7 per cent of the voters.

Mr. Edgerton's language is extravagant. The parasitic element among the public employes is small. Yet is seems very likely that we shall some day soon be familiar with these denunciations and their broad and unjust application. For the excess of public officeholding represents a division of human energies from that necessary production by which we all live. It means that as multitudes of citizens are relieved from the burdens of supporting government the weight must be borne by fewer persons. It works to the injury of the general welfare by constructing closely-woven political organizations. The worse evil of over-government in any land has always been a multiplicity of government agents.

The issue is still dim and uncertain. It may not arise for years. But a process by which the number of public servants rises in percentage constantly is bound to create such economic disturbances and develop such political reactions that the issue, once joined, will be bitter and distinguished for words after the Edgerton pattern rather than for softness of speech.

Lowering Freight Rates

Word comes from Washington that probably no mayhem and murder will be necessary to effect an immediate and substantial reduction in railroad freight rates. Everything points to voluntary action on the part of the companies after their executives meet the President this month. If conciliatory efforts fail the interstate commerce commission will prepare to blast, but the disposition of the railroad heads just now appears to be toward reductions of their own volition.

Nothing could be better calculated to improve business health than relieving the swelling in our freight bills. High transportation costs act on industry like an emergency brake thrown on while the machine negotiates a steep grade. Lowering the rates will be something like throwing the brake away.

The salutary effect that lowered rates will have on business movement will be accounted for by other reasons than the perfectly obvious one that goods costing less because of dropping freight charges will be more readily sold. There is a psychological effect.

In casting an eye about for causes of last year's business paralysis high freight rates, among others, were nominated unanimously. They are an important factor, but they have been magnified into an insurmountable obstacle to trading. While other reasons for suspending business have evaporated the high freight rate remains. There is room now for business to crowd by, but the timid must see the last slat knocked from the hurdle before they proceed.

The railroads will not be losers by the decreases in revenue per ton mile. It is simple arithmetic to figure that if you lower freight costs and increase your tonnage your profit does not suffer. It is difficult to find anyone who profits today by high transportation costs. It will be more difficult to locate a goat if they drop.

Duty of Congressmen

When a young congressman rises and releases a quantity of language against an executive department head, calls on the chief magistrate to insult some sovereign state with whom we are on amiable terms or denounces the federal reserve or the railroads or the peach blight or the climate or the price of life insurance—when oratory goes on such a spree we should remind ourselves that election day is approaching on the wings of the morning.

The young statesman is making an effort to break over the walls of obscurity. He is gunning for publicity. He is showing the folks back home that he is a whale of a fellow and deserves their continued support at the polls.

It is a popular illusion that the duty of the congressman is to study the great national problems, be suspicious of the vested interests and provide his constituents with postoffices, garden seeds and wall maps. It isn't. The first duty of the congressman is to get himself reelected. By going upon that principle from the beginning of his career he gradually is relieved of the necessity of struggling with competitors. His district assumes that it must return him or violate some natural law. At that stage he has entered upon his real usefulness to the republic.

Just now a few representatives, hitherto unobserved, are swinging their arms and shouting their wildest to catch the public attention. One of them succeeded in achieving his aim in a single 15-minute performance, almost a record. He made the sensational statement that the country was flooded with forged and fraudulent Liberty bonds. Secretary Mellon immediately denied it. But the aspiring gentleman had accomplished his purpose. He received his little hour of notice. That was enough.

The sequel is to be read next Fall when an admiring constituency, remembering the speech of April, gives the congressman another term.

Good All Around

One notices that there are several voices raised in favor of the Russian principle that the seizure of alien property in Bolshevikiland is a perfectly proper and moral procedure. Assuming that the principle is sound then it must be all right for Americans to seize the property of Russians who happen to be residing in this country. No policy is worth very much unless it has a universal application.

A communistic government won't work because the people under it won't work until driven to it; then they become slaves, with a whip cracking over them.

JAPAN DEVELOPS HER INDUSTRIAL LIFE

BY NEVIN O. WINTER

That Japan must become an industrial nation is a statement that I have heard from many Japanese. It is the predominating idea among officials and business men alike. The evidence that industry is spreading rapidly confronts the traveler at almost every turn. New manufacturing plants are springing up with amazing rapidity.

I met the representative of an English concern that had installed a dozen cotton factories within the last 18 months. An American firm has completed almost as many during the same period.

We think of Japan as the source of our silks. In the Orient we find her competing in almost every line of industry. Yokohoma and Tokio are both becoming industrial centers. Between the two cities, a distance of 20 miles, a great manufacturing center is developing. Expansive factories are found along the water front and near the railroad lines, the most of them being comparatively new. The greatest hive of industry is centered at Osaka. The factories are stretching out toward Kobe, which bears about the same relation to Osaka that Yokohama does to Tokio. The growing cities are absorbing the rice paddies and perceptibly decreasing the agricultural production.

The Recipe.

"To become an industrial nation, Japan must either have an abundance of cheap laborers or her laborers must be unusually efficient."

This was the significant statement of the president of the Mitsu bank, the largest financial institution in the empire. It reveals a clear insight into the problem facing Japan today. The labor is no longer cheap in most lines, and the demands for higher remuneration are facing almost every employer. Is it unusually efficient? This is a subject that will bear investigation.

The Japanese are not original. They have developed nothing that contributes to modern industry. They are ingenious copyists. Give them anything and they will reproduce it faithfully. If you want a suit of clothes, the best plan is to give the tailor an old suit as a model, and the fit will be as good as the original. They hesitate to copy nothing that promises profits.

Proves Handicap.

This tendency has been a tremendous handicap to foreign manufacturers. The patent laws are notoriously inefficient. It is almost impossible to secure adequate protection. I was talking to the representative of an American concern a few days ago when he said:

"A Japanese firm wants one of our machines, and I don't know whether to sell it or not, for I know I will sell only one. They simply want to tear it to pieces and then make it themselves."

Similar things have happened many times. The Japanese manufacturer will even leave the original maker's name on their pirated product, together with the serial number of the machine used as a model.

Many an American manufacturer who has attempted to establish a factory in Japan has been compelled to quit in disguest and with considerable loss, even though the beginning was with official encouragement. As soon as the business proves profitable, obstructions are placed in his way until he is compelled to dispose of his business to the Japanese or cease manufacturing. Those who have succeeded practically have been forced to admit a large or even controling interest to Japanese capitalists.

Labor Costly.

When compared to its efficiency, Japanese labor at the present time is costly. An American contracting firm, which is constructing a number of modern buildings in Tokio, is paying common labor about $1.35 a day of 10 hours. But two Japanese laborers working 10 hours each will accomplish less than one American laborer in eight hours. A few years ago one yen (50 cents) was a generous wage for longer hours. But with rice, his staple food, four times its former price, fish almost keeping pace and his clothing higher, the laborer doubtless needs the higher remuneration. The manufacturer who must meet foreign competition, however, cannot do so successfully, for his raw materials are mostly imported. Hence the situation reverts to the statement of the observant banker. The only conclusion then is that labor must be much cheaper to bring industrial prosperity to Japan.

Japs Entrenching.

Japan is entrenching herself throughout the Orient. She is invading every commercial center. She has thoroughly overrun Korea and Manchuria. In Shanghai and Hongkong, the Japanese have been obtruding themselves in increasing numbers each year. They crowd themselves into the foreign concessions, which have heretofore sheltered none but the white race.

There are a goodly number of families in the little island concession at Canton, known as Shameen. A thousand or more have established themselves in Manila. No promising strategic center has been overlooked.

If they developed lines of trade for themselves the situation would not be so disagreeable. But they are manufacturing and exploiting in many instances imitations or copies of products that have been originated by Americans or Europeans and advertised by them until the very names have become household words. These are the things that aggravate and frequently anger the other nationals.

WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

Uncle Henry says: "I'm glad I'm not a congressman who has to go out among the voters every two years to tell them what he will do the next term and make them forget what he didn't do during his past term."

Life's Discomforts

Watching the home baseball team lose its 15th straight game.

A baby's life is squeal, eat and sleep, repeated in consecutive order throughout each day.

TOWN GOSSIP

Mrs. Lewis' husband is a barber and their three children have such well-trimmed hair that Mrs. Arthur, wife of a mail carrier, wants Mr. Arthur to change his job because there are no economic advantages connected with carrying mail as she can't even buy postage stamps at wholesale prices.

Strawberry shortcake is a culinary poem.

More accidents happen returning from a roadhouse than going to one.

ROSALIND'S ADVICE

Dear Rosalind: Is it fashionable for knock-kneed girls to roll their stockings down in the Summer?—Freda.

My Dear Girl: Probably it is just as stylish for a knock-kneed girl to roll down her stockings as for one who isn't deformed in that way but it is not advisable. Bare knees attract attention to the knees and knock-kneed girls should try to attract attention to something else as such knees are not pretty to look at.

Another thing, knock-knees rub together and wear off the skin so it is better to keep hosiery up to protect them. I hope you take my advice but chances are you won't—Rosalind.

UNCLE HENRY'S EPISTLES

To the World

Dear Everybody:

A slow but sure drizzle was dampening the atmosphere of one of the bluest Mondays that I ever experienced. My spirits were becoming almost as damp as the atmosphere when in strolled a gentleman of naughty mien and carriage so erect that I am sure if he would have removed his vest a poker would have clattered to the floor. He was of English birth. He told me so but I would have known it by his conversation. I have always thought that English was spoken in America but after hearing this Prince of Wales in disguise I changed my mind.

I wondered what the Prince wanted with a poor fellow like me but was not kept in suspense long. He said someone had given him my name as a man of knowledge and influence and I knew at once that my name was on a sucker list. Yes, dear readers, he was an agent and a book agent at that. He asked me for five minutes of my time and I gave him 30 before he discovered he owed 25 minutes and left without paying.

He was a salesman or at least thought he was, and what he thought was all that counted in his life. He informed me that he had a set of books to sell me for $88. They would cost $244 to anyone else but he wanted my name in an advertisement and the company was willing to pay the difference. He said I would make $156, get my name in print and much knowledge if I would fall for his proposition. I told him I would be out $88 while I was getting all that but I might as well have talked to a woman.

When he strolled in my office he looked like a foreign diplomat minus the silk hat and I bet he felt uncomfortable because he did not wear one. As he proceeded in his conversation or selling talk he took one phamphlet after another out of his pockets. I never knew a man could carry so many concealed weapons before. Soon my desk was hidden beneath a pile of literature all pertaining to the set of books he was offering.

I looked wise and wondered what my wife was going to have for dinner or whether I would have to get it myself. When he had extracted the last pamphlet from his pocket, 24 in number (I counted them), he shoved a contract under my chin and told me to sign my name.

"Isn't this rotten weather?" I asked.

"Besides this wonderful collection of books you get So-and-So's Magazine for three years. All for $5 a month," he raved on.

"I'd give $5 a month to be free from all you pests and your unknown magazines," said I.

That stopped his flow of high-toned English and he began to collect his pamphlets and look for places for them in his clothes. After a little hard work he succeeded in hiding them to be ready to meet his next victim. I bet he has to press his suit every night. He ought to carry a grain sack along with him.

When he departed he cast a backward glance of pity at one so ungrateful as me as not to reward a man for his trouble. Having brought it all on himself I gave him such an icy stare that even his frozen English attitude became several degrees colder.

Such is a book agent.

Your experienced
Uncle Henry

Aunt Eppie Hogg, the Fattest Woman in Three Counties

Flox
WHEN AUNT EPPIE GETS HOME, YOU BRING THOSE UMBRELLAS RIGHT STRAIGHT BACK. NOW JIMMY!
When Aunt Eppie gets caught in the rain at a neighbor's house they have to lend her at least three umbrellas to get home with and even then she doesn't keep all dry.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Argument

I fancy to the end of time
Men will dispute with one another,
And for the dollar and the dime
Brother will quarrel with his brother;
Sages will gravely stroke their chins
And argue questions wise and deep,
And then at last with all their sins
Fall into long unbroken sleep.

Meanwhile the hollyhocks will bloom
And overhead the skies be blue,
Laughter will ring within the room
Where hearts are light and friendships true;
And while men quarrel, birds will sing,
And as they fret their hours away
Debating some disputed thing,
Night will have closed a lovely day.

Men will sit down in solemn wise
To wrangle questions most profound,
But meanwhile under sunny skies
Uncounted pleasures will abound;
Orchards will bring their trees to fruit,
The woods will fairly ring with song,
And joys that are beyond dispute
Will cheer the traveler along.

I would not spend my years with doubt,
Nor ponder dry and dusty books,
When there's so much of joy about,
But, like the laughing streams and brooks,
I would go downward to the sea
With all the morning brings, content,
Trusting in God for what's to be,
Nor answering Him with argument.

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SOME COAL BARONS IN FAVOR OF MINERS FORMING UNIONS

BY FREDERICK J. HASKIN

Whether it is in the general interest to have a basic industry, such as coal, part union and part non-union is one of the important questions to which public scrutiny has been invited, not to say forced by the nation-wide strike which was begun on April 1.

Union mine workers and anti-union operators say that there is but one answer to the question, although their answers are diametrically different. The miners, through their spokesmen declare that if the coal industry was completely organized, all the ills and evils that characterize it would be speedily cured or corrected. Also the public would be saved millions of dollars on its annual coal bill and spared the general business upheavals incident to strikes and shutdowns.

Anti-union operators, on the other hand, assert that it is their successful opposition to unionization that prevents complete union domination of the industry, eventually leading to the taking over of the mines by the workers, and that preventing unionization protects the public against a fuel famine when a strike or shutdown occurs in the union fields, and against exhorbitant prices for coal under normal conditions.

Union Operators Agree

Many union operators agree with the officials of the mine workers that it would be for the best interests of everybody concerned if the industry were 100 per cent organized and say that there is no hope for stability of production and regularity of employment until uniform wages and working conditions gress, Dec. 6 last. "The right of try. They urge also that it is unfair that the large body of operators who pay union wage scales, observe union hours and subscribe to union working conditions should be subjected to competition with the independents who can make their own terms with their miners and hence produce coal at a cost materially lower than the cost at union mines.

Other union operators say that if it were not for the fact that there is a considerable part of the industry unorganized it would be impossible ever to reach fair wage and working agreements with the union. Some of these operators would like to break away from any and all relations with the union, while others are willing to go ahead under conditions that involve recognition of the union, although they do not want to see the non-union mines brought into the union fold.

Attitude of Public.

With these divergent claims and ideas emanating from the individuals and interests directly and selfishly involved in the coal controversy, the attitude of the general public may be said to be one of inquiry. First of all, the public is concerned to know what the ascertainable facts in the problem may be, and then, it would naturally follow, the public will consider arguments and opinions and arrive at its own conclusions.

No one denies the right of miners to join a union. As President Harding said in his message to congress, Dec.6 last. "The right of labor to organize is just as fundamental and necessary as is the right of capital to organize." Independent coal operators, however, and some employers in other lines, insist that while the workers have a right to join their unions, employers have an equal right to refuse to hire union members and to insist upon the individual contract in which each man agrees not to join the union or do anything that might in any way encourage or assist in the formation of a union so long as he continues in the company's employ.

Union miners call these contracts "yellow dog" contracts and insist that these operators in carrying out their anti-union program go to such extremes as to invade the constitutional rights of the workers as to freedom of speech and freedom of assembly, but the operators answer that they are only safeguarding themselves and the unorganized workers in their constitutional right of freedom of contract.

PROPOSED U. S. "BLUE SKY LAW INTERESTS FARMERS

Ohio farmers are directly interested in the Denison "blue sky" law which is being supported by both Republicans and Democrats at Washington. It is recommended by the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce and its passage seems certain. This legislation is aimed at the prevention of the use of United States mails and other agencies of interstate commerce for promoting the sale of worthless and fraudulent securities.

"Forty-two states now have fraudulent securities laws," says E. C. Anstaett of the investigation department, Ohio Farm Bureau federation. "Ohio has one of the best "blue sky" laws of the country. However, the commissioner of securities of Ohio, as well as those of other states are seriously hampered in enforcing the state law because of the lack of a federal statute prohibiting interstate traffic in such securities.

PACIFIC FISH TAKE ANNUAL HONEYMOON

Fish, like human beings, go on honeymoons immediately after marriage, but their trips are an annual affair, H. F. Kelley, territorial fish and game commissioner, told an audience in Honolulu.

"Along in October and November fish in Hawaiian waters begin brightening up their scales and polishing their markings so that the spots stand out more distinctly and they take on extra weight until they have a much more graceful and symmetrical appearance," he said.

"Then the vast happy couples start forming in line in late November or early December in a sure-enough wedding march."

EXPLORERS RECEIVE CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Although the Christmas season is still some months away, members of the crew of Captain Roald Amundsen's stout little schooner Maud are experiencing the thrills of Yuletide through the medium of 48 gifts, one each for every member of the crew, for the successive Christmases of 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925.

The gifts were received recently. They were sent by two New York women, Mrs. E. H. Warner and Mrs. A. K. Rollins, who met the members of the Amundsen party recently in the East.

The Amundsen party, due to leave for the Arctic soon, expects to remain frozen in four or five years, in an attempt to drift past the North Pole with the ice floes.

ABE MARTIN

Somebuddy ought t' throw a basket picnic fer Vice President Coolidge an' give him a little diversion.

Some people may stand for onions, but we don't believe anybuddy ever really excused 'em.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

The Mourners

IT'S sad to mark the early doom of one whose life we prize; so on our faces there was gloom, and sorrow in our eyes, what time we gathered at the tomb of William Wadsworth Wise. It turned our blood to whey and curds, to plant him on the hill, although the pastor spoke some words that gave us all a thrill; he said he'd known men who were birds, but none could beat old Bill. He was a great and gifted gent of virtues manifold; he never owed a man a cent but always paid the gold; and everywhere that William went he knocked the speed laws cold. To every worthy cause he gave with free and open hand; though generous, he yet could save, and with the thrifty stand; and when he scorched along the pave the speed laws all were canned. He treated all men just alike, as being equal made, he smiled on Pete and joked with Mike, and love for both displayed; and when he hummed along the pike he made the speed laws fade. But sterling worth will not avail when autos overturn; we found him in a ferny vale hard by a babbling burn, and by his grave we raise our wail, and consolation spurn. And thus we see true merit pass, and murmur, "That is that;" and William Wadsworth Wise, alas, no more will come to bat, because he would step on the gas and knock the speed laws flat.

VARIETIES

Buenos Aires has a profiting tel for women.

In Kurdistan music of any is looked upon as immoral.

Among the Zulus only the may wear eagle's feathers.

Ireland is said to have fewe cides than any other country.

Camels' heels, potted, was a day feast with the ancient Ro

On an average the blood 168 miles through the body in a

The "flying pay" of an aviato the United States navy is $ month.

The number thirteen is neve by the Italians in making up lotteries.

For untold centuries the pe feather has been a mark of in China.

Citizens of Hawaii on nine bought motor cars to the val $4,000,000.

The honey obtained on the of the Euphrates is of an cating nature.

Oxygen breathed by any one son can be measured by a new signed device.

England, it is reported, buying granite from Germany war memorials.

No fewer than 10,000 words added to the English language the World war.

The Christian Easter was o ally a sort of thanksgiving lasting eight days.

No bird ever visits the ban Lake Avernus, near Naples, of the putrid water.

An echo of Shipley Church sex, England, will clearly r twenty one syllables.

Circus elephants are killed they have once shown them to be unmanageable.

Of 1,500,000 homes destroy Poland during the war, about 000 have been rebuilt.

Santiago, Chile, was one of first cities to employ wome street car conductors.

Airplanes now make regular between Palestine and Mesopo a distance of 580 miles.

The total number of Ame taken prisoner by Germany the World war was 4,432.

Fish tails, cleansed, dest and dried, are a novel trimm ladies' hats now being tried.

New lakes and rivers have ly been discovered in the mountains by aerial observers.

With the phrenoscope, a re ray instrument, a French in claims to read the human mi

Thirty different peoples speaking a different dialect found in the Philippine Islan

A large eastern corporation established wireless stations plants in Pittsburg and Cleve

The eating of sauerkraut the prolongation of human li cording to some medical scie

The first five Presidents and first five Vice-Presidents United States had no middle

The game now known as was formerly called bandy. the phrase to bandy words or

A Frenchman has invent fabric for women's dresses from the leaves of the banana

With the latest telegraph ments, it is possible to send sages simultaneously over one

Lightning is one of the greatest incendiaries. It stands on the list of major fire this country.

The first American society prevention of cruelty to a chartered by the New York ture in 1866.

Bangkok, the capital of Si a floating city, containing houses, each of which floats raft of bamboo.

A recent computation show of the New York authors who attained prominence about third are women.

The most powerful of all ger locomotives weighs 280 t is capable of pulling twelve teen Pullmas at 60 miles level.

Divorce in Kurdistan is lously easy. It is only necessa a man to say to his wife, you," three times and the done.

The pipe which Sir Walter eigh smoked on the scaffold is now in the private museum longing to a London firm of conists.

It is an ancient belief that leaves thrown on the tree bring luck. They must be picked morning, not on a Friday, flawless.

More than 3,000 widows and ly 10,000 children will share $1,400,000 to be disbursed under the Ontario mothers' system.

William Henry Harrison was oldest man ever chosen for presidency of the United State ing 68 at the time of his tion in 1841.

The crescent was made the of Byzantium in 339 B. C. sudden appearance of a moon revealed the approach Macedonian army.

Conversion into flats which accomodate 3,000 persons suggested fate of the former States transport Leviathan, ing at Hoboken pier.

A hydro-electric system county, California, which will develop 400,000-horse which will be delivered to San cisco, a distance of 300 miles.

Native Hawaiians are said facing extinction, and if the ratio of births and deaths tained, the remaining life race will be only about 75 yea

Introduction of the chaul tree into the United States a permanent supply of the treatment of leprosy is by the department of agric

Toy balloons for golfers for the benefit of those who regulation ball too small to are floated over the flags to golfers unfamiliar with the

A Pacific coast electric co has several construction work at remote points and in constant communication them by means of wireless phy.

Italy is the land of "white and in the course of a few is promised that the water the country will be hard at Busier industries and cheaper are promised.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

PEN WOMEN MEET

BY MARTHA HOLDEN

THE same time the Pan American conference was meeting in Baltimore, the ... of American Pen Women ... convention in Washington. ... book fair is an interesting fea... of the Pen Women's conven... Authors bring their own au... books and paintings, ex... them in booths. It is all ... fun to see one of your ... books and look up into the ... of the writers who wrote it. ... all remember the story, ... Five Little Peppers and How ... Grew"? Mrs. Daniel Lothrop ... those aloof creatures grow ... many a child has loved them. ... there ever was so gracious ... sweet that you know if the five ... Peppers could come to life ... would love her to pieces.

... you have spent several ... talking around through the ... talking to authors as though ... were your best friends, your ... centers on the authors' ..., quite the most spectacu... of the convention.

... notable writers and promi... members of the official world ... guests at this breakfast which ... place at 12 noon in the large ... room of the hotel.

... gave her life Aunt Martha ... tell you what we had to ... she was too much interested ... people. However we must have ... something for the breakfast ... until 4 P. M.

... tables filled the room and ... graced with large baskets of ... flowers. At our table we ... good fortune to have one ... noted guests, Congresswoman ... Robertson. She was so quiet ... that you could hardly ... that she was the same ... who stands so heroically for ... and fine principles in ... of the political jams women ... to stir up now and then. ... dressed simply, in black and carried a delicate bouquet of lavender sweet peas.

When she was introduced by Frances Parkinson Keyes, acting president of the league, Alice Robertson was cheered so long that she was obliged to stand and bow a second time. Countess Siri Hard of Sweden, a portrait painter, a senator's wife, an artist who illuminates parchment and a young novelist from Alabama were also among those seated at our table.

Near us was Anna Katherine Green, who surprises you by being an old lady. Surely her mind is young and agile for you know "those" thrills in "those" detective stories she writes. She was mighty sweet and we hope she keeps on writing for a long while.

Among the other noted guests were Mary Roberts Rinehart, Mrs. Coolidge, wife of the vice president, Mrs. Taft, wife of the chief justice and Mrs. Hughes, wife of the secretary of state. Admiral Robert Coontz, Major General John A. Lejeune, F. W. Bigelow, editor of Good Housekeeping.

Brief speeches were made by General Pershing, Basil King, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and others, the gist of their speeches being that if women are going to take part in politics as they are doing more and more strenuously, if they are going to assume the responsibilities of public life, they must keep in mind the powerful influence of the pen.

These men urged the women writers to write truthfully, to write with a message, to remember that words once published can do more good or more harm than any other force on earth.

General Pershing said he was an old-fashioned believer in chivalry which seemed to express the sentiments of all men present. Men, they said, wish the co-operation of women in business and the professions, and can see no reason why they cannot work together and still retain the old time chivalrous relationship.

Guests at Authors' Breakfast

WRITERS, composers, artists, sculptors, editors and critics met at the authors' breakfast given by the League of American Pen Women at Washington, D. C.

Among the honor guests were well-known men and women from official circles of the capital.

The guests of honor were introduced by Frances Parkinson Keyes, acting president of the League, during her opening address.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

...er we climb, whether we ...ld,
...s for one task the scant years ...—
...ose some path that leads to ...d,
...keep it to the end.
—Reese.

...REE CONDUCTS PARTY.

...u could only come and go ... through the North Carolina ... then you could see and ... the beauty of them. But, ... you will fail to see it, ... not capable of describing ... they really are.

... leave the railroad station, ... cross a small river of clear ... full of fine trout, then we ... one of the roughest moun... western North Carolina and ... road, too. The road is very ... and in places one can toss ... off below and it will land ... feet down the mountain ... Think of jumping there! The ... rds to and fro around the ... and after a climb of two ... are at the top. Then for a ... it is just down, up and ... with plenty of good spring ... fresh air.

... will stop for the night ... good people that live in ... Early in the morning ... start to the mountains for a ... sight seeing, taking our lunch ... As soon as we strike the ... we hear and see birds of ... and colors making music ... as we pass along. We see ... squirrel and the boomer ... and barking in the trees ... the ground. At this writing ... mountains are white with dog... flowers, which put the finish... to the green background. ... will go to a large cold spring ... our lunch, then go up to ... or hill. There we can get ... of all the surrounding coun... can see the farm houses ... and miles in the valley ... On top there is no timber, ... but huckleberry bushes. ... Harold W. B. will feast on ... he will close.

... hear from other parts of the ... and also the plains. Per... next letter will be some ... experiences in France.—JAY

...SPIRED BY LETTERS

... hard day's work teaching ... I will come to the House... for a chat. I enjoy all ... very much and could ... writing a letter myself. ... become of Lavant Owen ... emplator? I enjoy their ... very much. I wish Abe Lin... soldier would write again as ... of Lincoln's admirers my... letters all have such in... thoughts.

... like to have the address ... Indian as I would like ... some of those pictures of ... cave.

... has California Giant ... seeds, I would be glad to ... and pay for them if they ... kind enough to divide with ...

... forgot to ask the old ... have I a twin? I will be ... 18. As I have only arrived ... and Sweet and Snatches ... hope I may see this in full ... flower of W. Va.

...E FULL OF PERFUME

... grandparents used to say, ... pen in hand to let you ... I am well and hope you ... same." Though instead of a ... I am using a typewriter. I ... housekeeper for a firm in my ... town and like my work so ... am just learning to use the ... and won't be at all sur... Aunt Martha can't read ... reading the letters so much ... before had courage to ... because there are always so ... really interesting letters. J. V. ... really French? I thought ... a girl until I read your ... Mr. King Philip, write and ... how you are liking your ... about eight miles from the ... River of Waters and about 20 ... south of where the Ohio joins the Mississippi. When going up the river on the Three States, a ferry boat, one can see where the clear waters of the Ohio join the muddy Mississippi.

Isn't every thing lovely out of doors now? I go around "sniffing" all the sweet odors of honeysuckle, roses, and locust blossoms. And strawberries are ripe. Oh, Boy!

I was 20 September 19, and like all the rest want a twin, and would like to correspond with her-or-him. —A Kentucky Kusen.

TRIED CITY, LIKES FARM

Will you kindly ask through The Blade for the April 20th issue as my paper was taken from the mail box and I did not see it. It would break this old bachelor's heart and cause him to pine away and die if many were lost. For it is a reliable friend and welcome caller. I have returned to my own land and humble cot. Have plenty to do to keep me from recreation and there are trout in the stream and fish in the lakes. I take care of milk and I am an artist at patching. I have lived in towns and cities among them Toledo, and I like Toledo very much but country life for me. I like the big out-doors. This part of the country is sparcely settled but it is improving now and when God made the earth He must have had a batch of remnants left from the rest of the states for Michigan.

There is plenty of water. Anyone who knows Michigan has good things to say for it. I would like to see more letters in The Blade from the Michiganders and a description in general of the different states.

Here I have stood holding the doorknob and kept on talking. Now I must cook and get busy in the fields if I have any time left.—Bert Milliman, Michigan. (First May letter from Michigan.)

HOW TO CLEAN CLOCKS.

Here is something for your machinery department on how to clean a clock. Anyone who is a little bit ingenious can clean and oil their own clock with a few tools, such as small screw-driver, small pair of pliers, a bottle of clock oil and a clock brush.

The first thing is to take the hands, dial and pendulum off. Take the clock out of the case. Take a basin large enough to contain the movement and pour in some gasoline. Wash clock and rub with brush until clean. Then dry for one hour. Take a No. 18 or smaller wire, dip in the clock oil and put a small drop on each pivot and verge. The clock is ready to put together again. Turn the minute hand around till clock strikes. That tells you where the hands belong. Put in cases and you have a good job finished that might cost you a dollar to have done elsewhere. — Country Jake.

LONELY SENDS QUERY

I see by my last paper that you have been house cleaning and that the letters are low just now so I thought I had better write right away so I will now state my errand. Nearly two months ago my Blade stopped coming and I missed some copies so I am wondering if my message to my twin Montana Jack was in the paper. Has he sent any word? If he has, will he please write again as I did not get the papers? If he hasn't—why all right. You see I am anxious to know what I missed and if anyone else who is my twin has written.—Lonely from Ohio.

American Birthdays

May 26, 1872—Russell Doubleday, publisher.

May 27, 1819—Julia Ward Howe, author.

May 28, 1833—Charles A. Stoddard, clergyman, author, editor.

May 29, 1736—Patrick Henry, statesman, orator.

May 30, 1851—Gustav H. Schwab, merchant.

May 31, 1819—Walt Whitman, poet.

June 1, 1826—William P. Blake, geologist, mining engineer.

Mixing With Martha

BAKED RHUBARB

Cut rhubarb in pieces; cover with hot water; drain. Put rhubarb in pan and use enough sugar to sweeten according to the amount of rhubarb. Sprinkle with cinnamon and dot with butter. Put in oven and heat through. This is a delicious new recipe.

Rhubarb and Fig Preserve.

Six pounds rhubarb, cut in small pieces, three lemons, juice and grated rind, one pound figs, minced, four pounds sugar. Combine the rhubarb, the figs and the sugar, and allow the mixture to stand over night. Add the juice and the rind of the lemons. Cook the mixture slowly until it is thick, turn it into glasses, and seal it when it is set.

Rhubarb Conserve

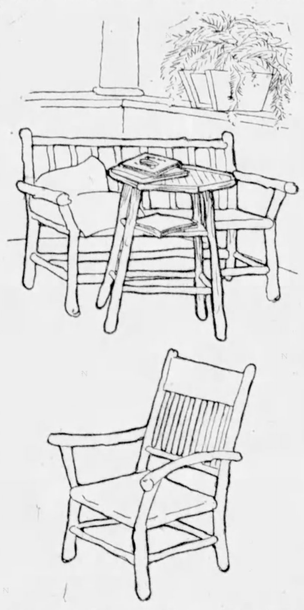
Two cupsful rhubarb, cut fine, two cupsful sugar, one orange, juice and grated rind, one-half cupful blanched almonds, cut in small pieces. Combine all the ingredients, except the nuts, and heat the mixture until the sugar is dissolved. Then boil it rapidly until it is clear. Add the nuts, and pour the conserve into clean glasses. Seal them as directed.

Art in the Home

Porch Furnishings

These May days call us out on the porch. But a porch isn't any fun unless it is comfortable. Of course a swing and a few chairs are the usual articles we drag from their hiding each year when Spring comes but the extra trouble we take making the outside of our homes look inviting and welcoming is well worth while.

Instead of any old chair being good enough for the porch, an old chair can be painted to look quite attractive. Plain linen or cotton covers will add greatly to the appearance, also will save thin Summer dresses from dust and paint which is bound to stick on hot days. Cretonne with black background is always interesting. Or striped material with contrasting shades. It depends upon the house and the surroundings. A table is indispensible if you are really going to enjoy your porch and that necessitates a few home comforts just for looks which after all mean quite a bit.



A big basket of flowers, preferably of bulky size so that the wind won't blow it over, a magazine holder, a pencil and pad, an earthern water pitcher of good color will bring enough comfort to give you that happy at-home feeling every time you have a few leisure moments to spend on the veranda.

Hanging baskets made of iron frames lined with moss and filled with many shades and kinds of green foliage and a few brilliant hardy flowers add greatly to the beauty of your porch decorations.

If you cannot afford porch furniture, get out your hammer and nails and make some rustic benches, balsam pillows (or any other kind) will make them comfortable.

Don't allow fate to keep beauty from your home.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Those who bring sunshine into the lives of others cannot keep it from themselves.—J. M. Barrie.

LIKES TO JOKE

Guess I was rightly named when I signed my name Sunflower. And Oh my, how my back hurts. Before when I wrote I was squeezed into Short and Sweet and I am tall and slim so you may guess how I feel. Once before I was in Snatches and it's discouraging to be snatched to pieces—almost as bad as teaching school. Aunt Martha, won't you please let me in this time? This makes my fourth attempt.

What has become of Hoosier Hoodlum? I have been corresponding with him but I don't know what has become of him. If he doesn't answer my letter I think he ought to be turned out. So get your pen, Hoosier Hoodlum. Maybe I joked too hard, but the pagers must take jokes if they stay long.

I am still teaching in a rural school of West Virginia, and enjoy my work. I don't think anything can be more benefit to a person than an education. The discussions must be too hot for Bachelor Billy and Lavant Owen as I have not read a letter from them lately. My hobbies are writing letters, crocheting and cooking. I received a shower of cards and letters and if anyone hasn't received an answer please excuse me, I apreciated every one and will try to answer as soon as possible.—Sunflower.

SURPRISE FOR COUSINS

Who was it whispered Johnny Funnyman? Well, here he comes and he's just as happy as ever. I can see "Cutey" over in the corner saying, "Where have you been all the time?"

Yes it has been a long time since I was with you but I've been awfully busy. Your beloved Johnny is a song writer and that's where my time all goes. Who whispered, why don't you tell your real name? Well, I'm going to let you guess it. Here's a good way for you to find out. I have written a song in collaboration with two other writers and my name appears in the middle in six letters. Short isn't it? Yes, but not sweet. And take Johnny's word for it, our song is pretty. Here's a good subject for discussion: What is you favorite song and why? Well, I must be going. I'll tell you something funny next time.—Your cousin, J. F.

SNOWBALL DROPS IN

Spring is my favorite season of all. Oh how I love to hear the birds sing and to gather the beautiful wild flowers.

What has become of our Dream Ship? I haven't seen any descriptions of Nature's beauties lately so I thought maybe you had all deserted it. I surely do enjoy them and wish I could have visited the gas spring.

What has become of Honey Girl? We have bees and it is fun to help hive the bees when they swarm and take some of their honey. If you cousins will come and visit me, I will give you all the nice honey you want.

Sunny Jim, I can sympathize with you as I lost my dear father about three months ago. It is hard to give up a loved one but God knows best.

My sister who will be 15, July 1, would like a card and letter shower. Her name is Thelma Bentley, Isonville, Kentucky. I saw Aunt Martha's promise to put the first letter in May from every state, in the paper, so here's hoping I see this in print. With lots of love to the cousins and an extra share to Aunt Martha.—Just a Snowball. (First May letter from Kentcky.)

VISITS STATE CAPITAL

Good morning Aunt Martha and all the cousins. This is such a bright morning that I cannot refrain from coming to visit you for a few minutes. What would we do without our page of letters? The Blade folks are the best correspondents I have ever met. Some of the letters are wonderful! What say you all ?

How many of you have ever visited your state capital? This would be an enjoyable as well as educational vacation for all. It was my privilege to spend a week at Sacramento several years ago. It is a beautiful city. The capitol building is set in the midst of a large park where trees and flowers of many species grow on the velvety lawn. The interior is interesting. We were shown through a large corridor where many relics of early California history are displayed. In the senate chamber we were allowed to sit in the chairs of the lieutenant governor and other prominent lawmakers. Thus we enjoyed the thrill of sitting in the seats of the mighty for a moment at least. By a spiral staircase we reached the top of the building and were rewarded by a grand panorama of greatly varied scenery. Such a trip stirs one's civic pride and create a deeper interest in his government. May I suggest that the cousins tell us of their state capital. I know it would be beneficial to us all.

Jewel of West Virginia says she wants us to send her some pictures. Send your address, Jewel, and I assure you we'll shower you with them. I have already selected the one I shall send. Best wishes to you all.—California Poppy. (First May Letter from California.)

MISCHIEF PLOWS AND PLANTS

The snowballs, roses and several other flowers are in bloom. Isn't Spring the loveliest of all the seasons? We raise flowers each year. I wish you and Aunt Martha could see them.

I planted corn yesterday. There—did I hear someone say I was a boy? No you are fooled. I am a West Virginia girl. I can plow too. Aren't you glad the fruit was not killed this year? I was looking at some apple and peach trees as I came from work and I think if they do not fall off, there will be enough for most everybody.

Just as soon as The Blade comes I read the letters from the different cousins for I like the Household page best of all the paper, although it is all good.—Little Mischief. (First May letter from W. Va.)

HIKES WITH CAMERA

I know you all but you do not know me by this name. Buckeye Hillikan, we are neighbors although I do not know you personally. Rhyme Stringer, if I thought there were any chance of winning that photo I would be writing that story instead of this letter.

Kay of Ohio, are you my double? I am nine days older than you but our hobbies are the same. Can we not become better acquainted? I too am a camera crank and would like for more amateur photographers to write and give some of their experiences. There is nothing I like better than to go hiking with my camera. How many do their own finishing? I have not started yet but expect to in the near future. Who am I? Well Aunt Martha knows but at present I am just an —Amateur from Ohio.

Gettysburg Speech

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion, that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and ... ple, shall ...

Short and Sweet

"Why can't we hear from the old cousins?" is the cry now. We can if they will get busy with their pens. On the other hand we used to hear from the new cousins that they lost their courage because they had such a hard time getting in. There is room for all. Yes, there is. We'll make room, so come along Contemplator, Bachelor Billy and Dixie Moonbeam, Anne of Green Gables and all the rest. The new cousins are clamoring for you and the old cousins are lonesome for you so don't let the big out-of-doors keep you away from your page.

"Will we publish the photograph album in the next issue of the paper?" is another query. We wish we could, in fact we think it would be fun is we could have a picture of every single cousin in the paper. If we can persuade the managing editor to let us publish a book instead of the regular issue we might grant this unique request. It does seem selfish of Aunt Martha does it not, to have the book all to herself? But if you knew how she loved it and how she looks forward to hearing from everyone of you and how she misses the ones who don't write, you would cheer her with just a wee note anyway.

If Aunt Martha does not have good luck it won't be the fault of the cousins. The biggest four-leaf clover in captivity came in a letter the other day. It's huge! She has wished a hundred wishes (almost) and she'll tell you if any of them come true.

Pansies came too and a yellow rose. They are such real reminders out of the homes of the big family that it seems sometimes as though the cousins themselves had arrived for a moment's visit.

"Where has the Dream Ship gone?" is another question that has been asked many times during the last few weeks. It is waiting to be overhauled, decks must be cleaned and brass polished, sails renewed before we can be off again for our Summer vacation. That is of course up to the cousins, for the Dream Ship is like Maeterlink's idea of our friends who have passed on into the next world. He thinks heaven is in our memory, that when we think of our loved ones they really exist in the next world, otherwise they rest in a state of oblivion.

Blue-eyed Bobbie sometimes gets the blues and wishes he were in the city. But this is the best part, when Bobby gets the blues he always tries to be as happy as the robin that sings in the apple tree. That's the spirit, Bobby, something fine is bound to happen to you.

Down in West Virginia is a pet chicken with only one wing. The foolish little chicken, though a dearly loved pet, hid herself under a hickory bush in the meadow and along came the big farmer and chopped off her wing with a mowing machine. She had such good care that she lived and as that was five years ago the chances are favorable that she will continue to flop her single wing a while longer. This pet belongs to Flower of W. Va.

Our Correspondents

Welcome to the old soldiers. This is their week and we want them to know how happy we are to have them with us in our Household family. We enjoy every one of their letters and hope we shall receive many more from these good faithful comrades.

If it takes her a year to do it, Ethel Bias of W. Va., is going to write to all the cousins who remembered her on her birthday. She received 90 cards and letters from 21 different states. She sends thanks to Lonely Boy from Georgia who failed to enclose his address with his birthday remembrance. Ethel has never been able to walk very far but she gets ever so much pleasure in life. She likes to take care of pretty flowers and she enjoys crocheting. Making pictures is a hobby of this little girl of the mountain state.

A Blade Reader writes that she never realized that there were so many people in the world who needed cheering until she read the Household page of the good old Blade. This business of cheering folks appeals to her and she mentions Robert Brewer especially because he is so patient and she says if you knew how appreciative he is of a good letter, you would write him often.

In the Poet's Corner of April 27 was a poem, "The White Pilgrim." No author's name was given so Charles Herbert Ellis has written us that it was his grandfather who wrote the poem. His grandfather, Elder John Ellis knew the White Pilgrim who was so called because he dressed in white Winter and Summer and rode a white horse over the country while preaching the Gospel. Thank you Mr. Ellis for this interesting bit of news.

A reader wishes to get the poem "War" which was composed and printed at the time of the Civil war. It was about a mother who mourned for her dead son Absalom. The last line was "And this, O heaven is war." The reader's mother cut them out of the paper when her brother was in the army and gave them to her daughter long after. Then the house burned in 1913 and the poem was destroyed. Her brother is 78 now. He was in Co. A, 85th Reg. N. Y. Veteran Volunteers.

Another poem which has been requested is about a pilgrim band on a shore. Each pilgrim told of his losses, each thinking his losses were the worst of all. But the last one who spoke said that his were the hardest for he had lost his faith. Does anyone recognize the poem and if so, would you be kind enough to send it?

A Shopping Hint

Slip a few strong rubber bands into the shopping bag before leaving home. They will prove a great convenience, when several small ... be made into one with

POETS' CORNER

The Battle Hymn of the Republic

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord,
He is tramping out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He has loosed the fateful lightning of
His terrible swift sword;
His truth is marching on.

I have seen Him in the watch fires of a hundred circling camps;
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps;
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel;
As ye deal with My contemners so with you My grace shall deal;
Let the Hero born of woman crush the serpent with his heel,
Since God is marching on.

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat,
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat.
Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him; be jubilant, my feet;
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom which transfigures you and me;
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on.

The Red, White and Blue

O Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When liberty's form stands in view.
Thy banners make tyrants tremble,
When borne by the Red, White and Blue.

Chorus:
When borne by the Red, White and Blue,
When borne by the Red, White and Blue,
Thy banners make tyants tremble,
When borne by the Red, White and Blue.

When war waged its wide desolation,
And threatened our land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia, rode safe through the storm.
With her garland of victory o'er her,
When so proudly she bore her bold crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the Red, White and Blue.

Chorus.

The wine-cup, the wine-cup, bring hither,
And fill you it up to the brim;
May the wreath they have won never wither,
Nor the star of their glory grow dim!

Taps

They are marching with a halting step
A halting step and slow—
And many in those blue clad ranks
Have hair as white as snow,
Their youth lies on the battle fields
Of fifty years ago.

Those faded, tattered flags they bear,
All torn by shot and shell,
Are sacred emblems of the dead
Who loved their country well.
How great their love and sacrifice
No human tongue may tell.

Their serried ranks are thinning fast
That once with martial tread
The knapsack and the musket bore
Where Grant and Sherman led.
Their sleep is sound and peaceful
In the bivouac of the dead.

No more the reveille at dawn
Shall rouse them from their sleep;
No more shall wives and sisters mourn,
No more shall mothers weep,
Their names upon the roll of fame
Time's hand has graven deep.

And some lie on those hard fought fields
Where now the blue and gray
Clasp hands across those battle lines,
Their blood has washed away.
Where once the tide of battle flowed
Their children's children play.

The passing years speed swiftly,
And silence round them wraps,
And to their listening ears there comes
No sweeter song, perhaps,
Than when the battered bugle sounds
Again the old call "Taps!"

Memorial Day

BY CY WARMAN.

Gather the garlands rare today,
Snow-white roses and roses red;
Gather the fairest flowers of May,
Heap them up on the graves of clay,
Gladden the graves of the noble dead.

Pile them high, as the soldiers were
Piled on the field when they fought and fell;
They will rejoice in their new place there today,
As they walk where the fragrant air
Is sweet with the scent of asphodel.

Many a time, I've heard it said,
They fell so thick where the battles were,
Their hot blood rippled, and running red,
Ran out like a rill from the drifted dead
Staining the heath and the daisies there.

This day the friends of a soldier keep,
And they will keep it through all years,
To the silent city where soldiers sleep
Will come with flowers, to watch and weep
And water the garlands with their tears.

Snatches From W. B.

Come on Lincoln Boon and tell us about the West and ranch life. Lone Traveler, have you gone so far you can't write anymore?—Azalia.

I live in the north western part of South Dakota on a ranch. I have a pony and ride horseback quite often. The hills are high and none of them have trees. The only trees we have in this country grow in the draws or on the river bottom.—Cow Girl of South Dakota.

I ride at least 10 miles a day and sometimes more. I have a white pony. We have real cowboys and Indians out here. I like to watch the cowboys at their work and I am interested in the Indians. This is a queer country. It is hilly and has many strange formations of breaks, buttes, etc. I love to ride through the country in search of new and interesting things.—Peggy of South Dakota.

I have long wanted to write but couldn't get the courage. — Blue Eyes.

What do you cousins think of "The Blind Man's Eyes?" I think it is a good story.—Freckles.

North Dakota, I am with you for running a car. I can run a car too and I dearly love to. I can cook. I keep house for my father and little sister 10 years old. — Blue Eyed Beauty.

Keystone Lassie, I enjoy your letters so much.—Indian Lassie of Virginia.

When Sherman Marched Down to the Sea

Our camp fires shone bright on the mountains
That frowned on the river below,
While we stood by our guns in the morning,
And eagerly watched for the foe.
When a rider came out from the darkness
That hung over mountains and tree,
And shouted "Boys, up and be ready,
For Sherman will march to the sea."

Then cheer upon cheer for bold Sherman
Went up from each valley and glen,
And the bugles re-echoed the music
That came from the lips of the men.
For we know that the stars in our banner
More bright in their splendor would be,
And that blessing from Northland would greet us
When Sherman marched down to the Sea.

Then forward, forward to battle
We marched on our wearisome way;
And we stormed the wild hills of Resaca
God bless those who fell on that day.
Then Kenesaw, dark in its glory,
Frowned down on the flag of the free,
But the east and the west bore our standards,
And Sherman marched on to the sea.

Still onward we pressed till our banners
Swept out from Atlanta's grim walls,
And the blood of the patriot dampened
The soil where the traitor flag falls;
Yet we paused not to weep for the fallen,
Who slept by each river and tree,
But we twined them a wreath of the laurel,
As Sherman marched down to the sea.

O! proud was our army that morning
That stood where the pine darkly towers,
When Sherman said: "Boys you are weary,
This day fair Savannah is ours."
Then sang we a song for our chieftain
That echoed o'er river and lea,
And the stars in our banner shone brighter,
When Sherman marched down to the Sea.

The Old Flag Never Touched the Ground

When the cry came, off to war,
To the front we proudly bore
Dear old glory, and we followed it
Amidst the rattling of the rifles and the cannons' roar.
In the hail of shot and shell
Comrades all around us fell,
But not once was lowered in the dust,
My boys, the dear old flag we loved so well.

The old flag that never touched the ground boys,
The old flag that never touched the ground.
Though shot and shell fell around, boys,
The dear old flag was never downed.
The old flag never touched the ground, boys,
Far to the front 'twas ever found.
She's been in many a fix since seventeen seventy-six,
But the old flag has never touched the ground.

In the fiercest of the fight,
Gleaming proudly in the light,
At the front the stars and stripes were beckoning us
To strike a manly blow for freedom and for right.
Dear old flag, we bow to thee,
Emblem sweet of liberty,
May you ever wave as you deserve,
A sign of peace and power o'er land and sea.

Poems Wanted

The following songs and poems have been requested for publication in the Poets' Corner: The song of "John A. Logan of the 15th Army Corps," "The Letter Edged in Black," "Legend of the Twilight Bell," "Clover Blossoms," "Young Lady's Dream," "Work and Prayer," "Our Folks," "The Battle of Shiloh," "Whistling in Heaven," "Down In the Lehigh Valley," "Horatius at the Bridge," "Violets Bloom and Die," "Whoa Muley Whoa," "The Gay Spanish Maid," "Unaware or The Master Is Coming," "Little Joe," "Pull for the Shore," "Somewhere in the West," "Go Feather Your Nest," "Snow Dear," "The Red River Valley," "St. Peter Stood Guard at the Golden Gate," "Stick to Your Mother Tom," "Let's Grow Old Together, Honey," "A Home on High," "On Calvary's Brow," "Goody Blake," "Harry Gill," "Kate Shelly," "Clancy's Golden Wedding," "The Lawyer's Romance," Golgotha's Cross" or " The Crimson Cross," "A Diamond in the Rough," "A Boy's Best Friend," "I'll Never Get Drunk Anymore," "In My Cottage By the Seaside."

MRS. HATFIELD SABINA, OHIO

In Pitiable Condition When She Began Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Sabina, Ohio.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for weakness and irregularity. I was weak and nervous and could hardly stand on my feet long enough to cook a meal. I was this way for about a year and had tried several medicines and had a physician, but to no avail. My sister was taking your medicine and finally induced me to try it. I now feel fine and can do my housework without any trouble at all. You can use this letter for the sake of others if you wish." — Mrs. WELDON G. HATFIELD, R. R. 3, Sabina, Ohio.

Housewives make a great mistake in allowing themselves to become so weak and nervous that it is well-nigh impossible for them to attend to their necessary household duties.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound should be taken when you first notice such symptoms as nervousness, backache, weakness and irregularity. It will help you and prevent more serious trouble.

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

THE COST OF ROADS— Discussed in Congress

Congress is supposed to reflect the views of the home folks. When any congressman starts talking about some reform, it is a safe bet that the home folks have been serving notice on him and sticking pins into their district statesman.

We have before us a copy of the Congressional Record showing debates in congress on the road question. The main issue being how much money the federal government should give for each mile of road.

The Bureau of Public Roads at Washington, D. C., has apparently gotten under the influence of the road-hog crowd. It used to allow not more than $10,000 a mile of Uncle Sam's money to be used on one mile of road improvement. Now it has raised this limit to double the amount, or $20,000 per mile, which is usually one-half or one-third of the whole cost of the road.

Congressmen now insist on reducing this sum to $10,000 or $5,000 per mile, as Uncle Sam's gift to a mile of good road. If the sum of $5,000 a mile, and nothing on any road that costs over $25,000 a mile, all told, the country would get three times the miles of good roads it is now getting and the grafters in the road game would get less rakeoff out of the road tax dollar.

Farmers ought to write and serve notice on both senators and their congressmen to vote to reduce the $20,000 per mile to less than $10,000. Now is a good time to do it. Election day is coming. If your congressman wants to be re-elected, you can get him to right now, just as easily as you can get a boy to be good just before Christmas.

Millions of easy money have been made in the road game. Write to the Secretary of Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace, Washington, and ask him to clean house in the bureau of public roads and reduce the price and cost of public road improvement.

RURAL MAIL CARRIERS— Farmers Want the Job

We know of a vacancy on a rural route. The mail carrier who held the job for twenty years has been placed on the retired list with a pension. The pay for this route is $1,860 per year. By using a machine on good roads the trip can be made in three hours daily.

A civil service examination has been advertised. Those who want to be the mail carrier on this route must take the examination. Nearly a dozen farmers have indicated they would try to get this well paying position. The season is backward. Flood and frost have hit them hard and they do not see a lot of prosperity ahead of them for this season.

A school teacher has moved into the community so as to comply with civil service rules and have a right to try for this job, by getting his mail from this particular post office.

The farmers are afraid of this teacher. They fear he will make the highest grade and get the prize. They call him a carpet-bagger and think this fat salary job should go to somebody who has been living in the neighborhood.

How many farmers would be afraid of the civil service examination? Can they write and spell so as to get by the examiners with a decent grade? Can they make their written work look as neat as the school man can do it? This incident has made a dozen farmers take a close invoice of themselves and their little short-comings.

The fact remains that they may not be able to make as good grade as some school teacher, they could still be first class rural mail carriers. The test questions will not be hard, but will take up common sense and every day matters and test the applicants general knowledge.

The rule of civil service has been that the three persons who rank highest in examination grades will be eligible to appointment for these jobs. This is a chance for Republicans in power to get a Republican if they want him and also give the Democrats a chance to appoint a Democrat when this party is in power.

In many instances the man with the highest grade is appointed and this is the real spirit of the law. We presume a lady could take the test examination and have a chance at the job of being the community mail carrier. No doubt if she was sworn in, she would do the work right.

Many farmers seem to be ready to leave the farm and some are going. It seems to be natural for folks to want a steady and sure income every month. These mail carriers have been getting increases in salary as the years go by. Some of the boys started at seventy-five dollars per month. For some of the longer routes, the pay is now more than twice seventy-five dollars.

Every congressman is anxious to keep these postoffice chore boys on their side as this means a good word dropped here and there, which means votes for re-election in November, and of course the congressman does not always kick about increasing the salary.

Will a farmer get the job of delivering mail to farmers or will some one in town get the job and the pay? In preparing the questions to test the fitness of those who want the place there ought to be one branch known as "Common Sense" on which at least ten questions are asked. Those who can make seventy per cent in this branch ought to have a chance at the job.

HITTING THE BIBLE— The College Doubter

"He who plants the seed beneath
the sod,
And waits to see it turn away the
clod,
Believes in God."

Some of our learned college and university professors should get the sermon in these lines of Bulwer Lytton. In too many of our higher educational institutions we find those who have enlisted under the banner of doubt and atheism.

Our friend W. J. Bryan has brought this fact prominently before the public mind and church folks are laying the lash of righteous criticism on those who have helped to lead young and maturing minds in the wrong direction. In some places fierce discussion is on as to the teaching of Darwinism theory in colleges and other places.

Some of these highly paid, at public expense, professors, seem to think that their ancestors, cousins and aunts might have been a snake, an ape, monkey or some other brute. This theory seems to be the road to higher education as some of these too wise, high-brow fellows would have us travel.

Some of these professors are nested on the program committee of the big Sunday school convention soon to be held. This professor committee has decided not to permit Mr. Bryan to speak at this convention on the ground that he is not a practical Sunday school worker.

This is a sham excuse. The world knows that Mr. Bryan is as great a Sunday school leader as will be found anywhere. These professors are back-biting because Mr. Bryan wants the Christian church to stand and the teachings of the Bible to remain as firm as the Rock of Gibraltar.

At Miami, Fla., Mr. Bryan's Sunday Bible class numbers many thousands. These Darwin professors would hardly attract dozens. It is time for church folks to let legislators know that public money should not be appropriated to feed and nourish this pestilence in the form of human professors. Do it now.

CHANCES OF MOTHER— To Go to Heaven

"I would rather have my Mother's chances of going to heaven, than the chances of any other person in the world. I am going home next Sunday, Mother's Day, an attend church with my mother, and I will be mighty proud to be seen in her company."

This statement was made to Rural Welfare editor, by L. B. Clore of Indiana. He is the treasurer of the Federal Land bank of Louisville. He made this statement while the board of directors was holding annual meeting just before Mother's day.

It seems to us that Mr. Clore has paid one or the finest tributes that son or man can pay to mother, by saying what we have here quoted. We agree with him. We want to say the same thing of our mother although she is now in her grave. We believe that most men can say and ought to say the same thing of their mother.

Mr. Clore is the man who won fame as a corn grower, leader in boy and girl club work and as one of the first county agents of the nation. He grew the prize ear of corn that won the blue ribbon at the national corn show some years ago. He seldom makes a speech. He is not noisy. When he does talk, he hands out a boiled down sermon in a few words, just as he did when he made the above statement.

A man who has this love and respect for mother can grow good corn or do most any other worth while thing that he attempts. Honor thy mother is a good night key, to unlock success in this world. Rural Welfare editor is glad to be associated with such men as Mr. Clore. Mr. Clore traveled more than one hundred miles to see his mother on Mother's day.

DO RIGHT— Don't Write

"Do right and fear no man. Don't write and fear no woman. Read the big town newspapers and you will find that this is good advice. These papers are filled up with scandal and murder stories of men and women who have been guilty of adultery and immorality. The children and the relatives of these foolish folks have to live and be ashamed of the disgrace."

This bit of advice handed out to Rural Welfare by a retired preacher. It sounds like good stuff. Many men would have had less worry if they had followed this counsel. Newspapers seem to satisfy their readers when this line of news is published. There is an appetite for the sensational and immoral scandal.

Farm folks are generally free from these scandal explosions and have less regrets and less headache. There seems to be an increase of this shady conduct, or else newspapers are exposing more of it than they used to do.

The question is often discussed as to whether newspapers ought to give as much notice to these immoral cases as they do. Teachers report that many pupils are over anxious to read these stories from beginning to end and to lose a desire for reading worth while books or magazines. If their minds are too much inclined along these lines, it is only a question of time, until some of them will get too close to the fire themselves.

There are some drawbacks in living on the farm, but there are also many recompenses and rewards. High society is often the most unhappy society and the news stories would indicate, the most immoral.

Blade readers, old and young, should keep in mind the advice of the veteran preacher as he spoke it at the head of this story. Do it now.

A GRANGE HISTORY— Good for Farmers to Read

We have just had a look at Dr. Atkinson's book. It is a history of the Grange movement and growth in the United States. It is perhaps the most complete story of the Grange ever written.

Whether a farmer belongs to the Grange or not he would profit by reading this book as it is really the story of farmers struggling to get themselves organized. Those interested in this story should write to Dr. Atkinson, National Grange representative, Washington, D. C.

This book has a story of the Grange in every state in which the Grange has been organized. It takes up matters of legislation that the farm folks have stood for. There is very little, if any, profit made on this book and it should be in every farm home.

A DRAINAGE CARD— How to Use Tile

Tile drainage costs money. Tile makers out to make money at present prices. No matter if they do, most farmers could afford to pay twice the price and still make money on tile drainage.

How large should tile be? This depends on the number of acres to be drained through this particular tile ditch. The slope of the land and grade on which the tile are laid must be taken into consideration when answering this question.

The College of Agriculture at Ohio State university has issued a drainage card three and one-half inches by five inches, which charts and answers all questions reference to proper land drainage. This is one of the neatest educational cards yet printed. It will be sent free to any Blade reader that will write to Columbus, Ohio, and ask for it.

IN MOWRYSTOWN— The Rainbow Comes Down

In Mowrystown, Ohio, the rainbow comes down. Quaint little town in Highland county, southern edge. This county was the birthplace of Senators Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, and Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana. Highland county has always been strong on schools and common sense education and this fact has given thousands of her boys and girls a good start in life.

Rural Welfare editor accepted invitation to speak at a field day meeting of the schools of southern Highland county and northern Brown county, the county in which General Grant lived and went to West Point United States military school.

We found a great crowd of folks waiting when we arrived. The games and contests had been of the forenoon program and the literary, song and speaking had the right of way in the afternoon.

No flag. We scolded. Town and country folks were present. Young and old. Parents and grandparents. Fine folks all round. Real teachers had charge of the school during the past year. They had worked up a big interest and had the whole community tied up to the schools. This was a first grade high school. The superintendent was a power house of real enthusiasm and had put pep in Mowrystown and in the adjoining townships.

This field day meeting during the day led up to the commencement program in the evening. We were slated to speak to the graduating class. The whole day was given over to school matters. A big dinner was provided by the ladies. This affair was the biggest thing of the whole year for Mowrystown. This is as things should be. Schools cost more than anything else and we ought to take more interest in them than anything else. By so doing we will come nearer getting the worth of our school tax dollar. This kind of a program is sure to enthuse and spur teachers to greater effort next year.

Two girls and seven boys in the class. Fine specimens of country health, wealth and vigor. A big flag was the guest of honor in the evening. There was no difference among those folks as to whether they lived in the town or in the country. The farm folks were not stuck up or snobbish in the least and had no hesitancy in mixing with town folks.

Two bands united for the day's music. Fine fellows and fine music. One band had come from neighbor township. Sure sign of sociability among townships and communities. The town merchants were workers and not shirkers in this day's business. This was another good sign of common sense in Mowrystown. We met the biggest bunch of Rural Welfare readers here that we have found in any community. They are big boosters for The Blade and are asking their neighbors to be sure and have this family paper in their home.

The farms need tile drainage. A nearby tile mill will do a good business this year. The unusual wet weather this Spring had made plain the need of ditching. Good roads are badly needed. This community has no use for the road hog. The folks are short on hog and long on schools.

Between afternoon and evening program we met a lot of these people and saw the town which has the habit of keeping itself well painted. This gives the town a cheerful charm and color. Our afternoon talk was on the topic, "Dirt, Dollars and Sense." This town, like all others, must depend on farm or mine for prosperity and support. In the evening our talk to the class was, "Honor Thy Father, Thy Mother and Thy Teacher." We have no use for any brand or breed of education that does not lead the young man and young woman in this direction.

We found good hand shakers in Mowrystown. They are not pessimists or fault finders. They have seen better days than right now, but they know that the old world will right itself in due time. The church spirit is good and this town has its full share of brotherly love and Christian spirit. Good teachers and good preachers are a blessing to the world.

RIGHT YARD STICK— Too Much Doing for School

We were to address a community meeting. Town and country folks were to take part. Young and old in the game. Men and women. We were guests in the home of the local school superintendent. He was a real worker and had a firm grip on community conditions.

He had over one hundred pupils in the high school. These pupils were divided about 50-50 between town and country in numbers. He said that at least 60 per cent of the efficiency of the class was in the country pupils and about 40 per cent in the town pupils.

His opinion was that the country pupils had less social affairs and less running around and visiting to do in the evenings than the country pupils had, and that this difference made the big difference in the scholarship of town and country.

School days are golden days. They are treasures not recognized by many. Each day is a gem and a jewel. Each school day has a mystic invisible arm reaching into the future. Each day in school may fix our joy and our woe in the years to come.

We wonder whether parents realize the great value of keeping the mind of pupils in the right channels during the happy days of school life. The frivolous society whims are harmless if they are not made the big idea of life and the real work of school forgotten and neglected.

School days are closing. We wonder how many fathers and mothers have any real knowledge of the progress their child or children have made in the past school year. Are you neglecting a sacred duty? Are you your child's keeper? If so are you doing the task well?

TWINE AND SACKS— Must Be Provided Soon

Twine for wool has no doubt been paid for but twine for wheat and oats may yet have to be purchased. Twine takes cash. Sacks are necessary to handle the grain harvest and also the wool clip.

Mr. Farmer, have you bunched your twine and sack orders with your farm bureau, grange or union? If not, why not? Could you not have saved enough by co-operative buying this year to more than paid your dues to the farm organization of which you ought to be a member?

We have before us a quotation on paper twine for wool at 25 cents a pound, and there is twice the length in this paper twine as there is in other twine. This paper twine does not mix with the wool like the other kind.

Some farm bureaus are distributing these supplies to the farmer from co-operative elevators and stores. Get a good bargain when you buy and make a good bargain when you sell. You must do these two things with your head and not with your hands and feet. Do it now.

THE WOOL POOL— Bigger Than Last Year

Farmers have many set-backs and some knock-downs in getting themselves thoroughly organized. They have had the worst conditions to contend with for the past two or three years, they could possibly have met with.

The wool pool last year had some hard sledding. It is difficult to persuade farmers to hold together when hard times come and money is needed badly. But as a rule the wool pool male them money in the long run.

This year the wool pool is likely to be bigger than last year. As the farmer gets more experience in this market game, he is able to play safer and protect himself. The farmer needs all the price and profit he can get hold of this year. His pocket-book has the shrinking disease and he is looking for a cure. United we boost. Divided we bust.

SELLING LIVE STOCK— Through Farm Bureau

We get reports from county farm bureaus to the effect that added profit is received by farmers who sell and ship live stock animals through the farm bureau co-operative live stock associations. Here is one item of news we read in a state farm bureau monthly bulletin:

"A Belmont county farmer shipped 6,000 pounds of cattle through the shipping company. The consignment netted him a cent a pound or $60 more than the best offer he could get locally."

There is Strength in Every Tablet

One dose often helps commence to enrich your blood and revitalize your worn-out exhausted nerves—Nuxated Iron is organic iron, like the iron in your blood and like the iron in spinach. It is so prepared that it will not injure the teeth nor disturb the stomach. It is ready for almost immediate absorption and assimilation by the blood while some physicians claim metallic iron which people usually take is not absorbed at all. If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of Nuxated Iron—three times per day, after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. Your money will be refunded by the manufacturers if you do not obtain perfectly satisfactory results. At all druggists.

NUXATED IRON
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Look! Save Money! Order Now!

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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

Toledo, Ohio.

The Latest Markets

Discussions of mergers in various industries dominated the thought of the financial community last week almost to the exclusion of other topics. The Bethlehem-Lackawanna steel purchase was an accomplished fact, the terms having been stated. They were of a nature to cause a rapid rise in the value of Lackawanna Steel Co. shares since the offer to the Lackawanna shareholders was on a parity basis of 40 per cent of Bethlehem, 7 per cent preferred stock and 70 per cent of the Class B common stock.

On this basis the values of Lackawanna shares was estimated at slightly above $84 a share. The week before that stock sold as low as 57. Last week it advanced to above 81 and stabilized not far from 79. In the same period Bethlehem B stock was irregular within a range of 40 to 6 points, crossing 82 at the best and finding its ultimate level between 77 and 78. With the news out, speculative interest was diverted to other quarters, notably the copper, motor and tobacco groups, and to some extent, the railroad list. The general result was a quickening in trading activity and a distinct broadening of demand. Transactions again exceeded the million share figures for a session by a wide margin.

Representatives of six companies, namely, Midvale Steel and Ordnance, Youngstown Sheet and Steel, Republic Iron and Steel, Brier Hill Steel, Inland Steel and Steel and Tube, went into conference with bankers to perfect arrangements for their consolidation, notwithstanding the withdrawal of Lackawanna Steel Co. which was included in the original project.

Meanwhile the report gained currency that Midvale Steel and Ordnance Co. was sought after by the Bethlehem-Lackawanna people and this report, although promptly denied officially, caused a sudden advance in the shares of that company of more than 7 points. There followed a sharp reaction of 2 or 3 points.

The rumors of copper and sugar combinations came to stimulate the speculative imagination, rumors which, under the circumstances, were fully as potent as established facts would have been. This was indicated clearly enough in Friday's market in which United States Steel was heavily bought and the price carried to 101⅛, the best price since 1912. The entire list followed its traditional leader in a very spirited movement.

Aside from the subject of mergers, there were several developments of a highly constructive character. President Harding, in an address in Washington, enlarged upon the excellent outlook for business and industry in general. The same evening the President had the steel men at dinner at the White House which was the occasion for reviewing working hours and the possibility and desirability of reducing the 12-hour day. Most of his guests agreed that a reduction in working hours would be an advantage both to the worker and the companies and a conference was called for the purpose of seeing what could be done.

Secretary Hoover called together the non-union coal operators to discuss price control pending the coal strike, and the conferees deferred to his wishes. Meantime, the other coal operators had made overtures to the striking miners on the wage question. They insisted, it is true, that a wage reduction must take place and the proposals were promptly rejected by the men, but the significant thing was that the door was opened to negotiation. No doubt something will come of it in good time.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.36½; May, $1.36½; July, $1.26. Corn, cash, 67c. Oats, cash, 43½c. Barley, cash, 69c. Rye, No. 2, cash, $1.07½. Clover-seed, cash, $13.75; Oct., $11.45. Alsike, cash, $11.50. August, $11.75. Timothy, cash, $3.10; May, $3.10; Sept., $3.40.

Chicago—Wheat, May, $1.35¼; July, $1.23¾; Sept., $1.18⅞. Corn, May, 61⅜c; July, 64¼c. Oats, May, 37⅜c; July, 39¼c. Barley, May, 71c. Rye, May, $1.06⅞; July, $1.05¾.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 38½c; solid pack, 37½c; nut margarine, 25@25½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 20@21c; Wisconsin, 1-lb., 20c; longhorn, 21@22c.

Eggs—Candled, 27c; selects, 31c.

Bacon—Fat, 20c; lean, 31c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 26c; 9 to 10 lbs., 25½c; 11 to 12 lbs., 23½c; 13 to 15 lbs., 21½c. Lard—12½c. Hams, 30c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 18c; luncheon, 19c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 30@32c; geese, 18@20c; turkeys, 33@35c; heavy hens, 26@27c; broilers, 35@40c; old roosters, 16@18c.

Hides—No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bull, 3c; green calf, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 10½c; kip, 10c; No. 2 kip, 8½c; cured hides, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6c; horse hides, $2.50.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tubs, 40½@41c; prints, 41½@42c; extra firsts, 39½@40c; firsts, 38½@39c; seconds, 32½@33c; packing stock, 16@18c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 29½@30c; extra firsts, 28½c; Ohio firsts, 25@25½c; western firsts, new cases, 25c. Oleomargarine—Pound prints, nut oleo, 21@22c; high grade, made of animal fat, 22@22½c; lower grades, 16@17c. Cheese—York state, 22½@25c; brick, 19@20c; fancy Swiss, 35@50c; northern, 25@27c; limburger, 28@29c. Poultry—Live, heavy fowls, 27@28c; roosters, 16c; broilers, 40@53c; spring ducks, 35@40c. Potatoes—Ohio and Michigan, $2.25@2.50 per 150-lb. sack; Florida, new stock, Rose, $6.25 a bbl.; Maine, $2.40 per 150-lb. sack; Triumphs, $3.00 per hundredweight. Sweet potatoes—Nancy Halls, $1.15@1.25 per hamper.

Chicago—Butter higher; creamery, extras, 34½c; firsts, 31@33½c; seconds, 28@29½c; standards, 34½c. Eggs unchanged; receipts, 50,617 cases; firsts, 24@24½c; ordinary firsts, 22@22½c; miscellaneous, 23@23½c; storage packed extras, 26½c; storage packed firsts, 26c. Poultry, alive, higher; fowls, 26c; broilers, 40@48c; roosters, 15c. Potatoes steady; receipts, 89 cars; total U. S. shipments, 781; Michigan and Wisconsin sacked round whites, $1.50@1.60 cwt.; Idaho round whites, $1.50@1.70 cwt.; new stock weak on sacks; steady on barrels; Florida Spaulding Rose double-headed barrels No. 1, $6.50; Alabama and Texas sacked Triumphs No. 1, $3.40@3.50 cwt.; Louisiana sacked Triumphs, $3.00@3.25 cwt.

New York—Butter firm; receipts, 5,985; creamery extras (92 score), 36¼@36½c. Eggs weak; receipts, 33,450; fresh gathered extras, firsts, 27@27½c; New Jersey hennery whites, extra fancy candled selections, 36c; do., uncandled, 34c; state nearby western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 27@34c. Cheese firm; receipts, 3,902.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Hogs, steady; receipts, 6,000; heavies, $11.00; yorkers, $11.10; pigs, $11.00. Cattle steady, $8.75; calves, $10.50@11.50. Lambs steady, $11.50@12.50.

Pittsburgh—Cattle—Receipts, 1,400; steady; steers, $8.50@8.55; heifers, $7.50@8.00; cows, $5.00@8.00. Hogs—Receipts, 7,500; steady; heavies, $11.10@11.15; heavy yorkers, $11.30@11.35; light yorkers and pigs, $11.35@11.45. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,000; top sheep, $8.00; steady; top lambs, $12.50; steady. Calves—Receipts, 1,700; top, $11.00; lower.

East Buffalo—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; 15@25c higher; shipping steers, $7.50@8.65; butchers, $7.25@8.50; yearlings, $8.50@9.00; heifers, $5.50@7.75; cows, $2.00@6.50; bulls, $4.00@5.60; stockers and feeders, $6.00@7.00; fresh cows and springers, $45@130. Calves—Receipts, 3,000; 50c lower; $3.00@11.00. Hogs—Receipts, 15,200; 15@25c lower; heavy, $11.15; mixed and yorkers, $11.15@11.25; light yorkers and pigs, $11.25; roughs, $9.00@9.25; stags, $5.00@6.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,000; wethers, 50c higher; Spring lambs, $10.00@17.00; yearlings, $5.00@13.50; wethers, $8.00@8.75; ewes, $2.00@7.00; mixed sheep, $7.00@7.50.

East St. Louis—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 250; compared to week ago: beef steers, 10@15c lower; light yearlings, beef cows and stocker steers, 25@50c lower; canners, 35@50c lower; bulls, 15@25c lower; veal calves, steady; week's top steers, $8.35; yearlings, $9.15; heifers, $9.00; week's bulk prices, steers, $7.25@8.00; yearlings, $7.60@8.50; cows, $5.00@6.00; canners, $3.25@3.40; bulls, $4.75@5.25; stockers steers, $5.00@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 400; active, generally strong to 5c higher; top, $10.95; bulk, $10.50@10.95; pigs, 10@15c lower; bulk, $10.00@10.70; packers sows mostly $9.25. Sheep—Receipts, 300; compared to week ago, Spring lambs, 50@75c lower; aged lambs, $1.00@1.50 lower; sheep, 25@50c lower.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 24,000; market slow; few early sales beef steers and bulls weak to 15c lower; early top beef steers, $8.90; bulk beef steers, $7.75@8.50; better grades she-stock steady, others weak; veal calves slow, bidding 25c lower; few choice handyweight vealers to outsiders around $10.00; packers bidding largely $9.00 down; stockers scarce, dull. Hogs—Receipts, 62,000; market active; light, 20@25c lower; others, 25@35c lower; top, $10.75; bulk, $10.30@10.75; pigs, 25@50c lower; mostly $9.50@9.75. Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; market steady to 25c higher; early sales fed shorn lambs, $12.50@12.75; some held higher; medium California Spring lambs, $14.50; choice held at $15.25; three loads feeders, $12.25; best handy native ewes, $7.00; good native Spring lambs, $14.50@14.75.

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COMMUNISTS CLOSE DOORS

Entrance to Party Is Made Hard as Result of Latest Rulings.

The Communist party—the proletarian oligarchy which controls the Russian Soviet government—is becoming more and more a closed corporation, as difficult of entrance as the most exclusive club or the higher degrees of the most secret lodges.

The party was reduced last year to about 500,000 members by a rigid combing out process, under which nearly 150,000 persons were expelled. New rules for admission make it exceedingly difficult for any persons, even working men, to enter.

Three categories of candidates are provided. The first, including workers and Red army soldiers who are of "workmen's origin" may enter by decision of local committees upon recommendation of three members of three years' party experience, but must serve six months probation before being allowed to participate in party affairs.

Peasants and small shop or home workers who do not exploit labor of others are admitted on the same general conditions, providing the district party committees approve them and they serve a year of probation.

The third category, including other persons, even those who previously have been members of other parties, must receive the recommendation of five members of five years' standing, be approved by the district committees and serve two years' probation.

As all of the high posts in the Russian government are held by Communists and most of the more important subordinate positions are given only to party men the provision of this last category would serve to bar other persons, even those desiring to enter the party, from participation in the upper circles of the government.

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NEWS FOR VETERANS

Memorial day, May 30, will be generally observed throughout the world this year as a result, in a large part, of the efforts of the American Legion.

Originally designated by the Union veterans of the Civil war as a particular Decoration day for their fallen comrades, May 30 gradually has become a day set apart in memory of all Americans who died for their country. Although it has long been the custom of many Southern states to observe a memorial holiday of their own on April 26 the tendency to a uniform observance has been apparent since the World war.

The legion, composed of Northern and Southern representatives, officially adopted May 30 as its Memorial day, and posts of the World war men on both sides of the Mason-Dixon line have for the last three years simultaneously honored their dead of the Civil, Spanish-American and World wars.

When the Inter-Allied Veterans' federation, made up of World war veterans of France, England, Canada, Italy and others of the allied nations and of which the legion is a member, adopted the legion's date for the observance of rites for the dead, May 30 became an international holiday, comparable only in universal observance to Christmas.

This year it will be observed by legion posts and allied veterans' organizations in the following countries other than the United States, Canada, Belgium, France, Poland, Turkey, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, British Isles, Chile, China, Cuba, Guatemala, Japan, Peru, Porto Rico, Portuguese West Africa, Santa Domingo, Spanish Honduras, India, Venezuela and in the Canal Zone, Hawaii, Philippine Islands and Alaska.

As it did last year and the year before, the legion will decorate and hold appropriate exercises over the grave of every American who sleeps on foreign soil, as well as thus honoring the graves of American and allied veterans who are buried in the cemeteries of this country. Legion posts in France, Belgium, Poland and Turkey will visit old battlefields and adjacent cemeteries.

The United States graves registration service has completed its huge task of returning to this country the bodies of 42,023 of the A. E. F. who died overseas, but 30,000 Americans will remain permanently buried in cemeteries of the allied nations.

To finance the Memorial day decoration of graves overseas each of the legion's 11,000 posts was asked to subscribe an amount equal to five francs for each of its members. A central committee of the legion in France will receive the funds from this country and have charge of decorating the individual graves.

A proposal that the American Legion be allowed to assume the sacred trust of caring for the graves of Confederate and Union soldiers has been made to the United Confederate Veterans and the Grand Army of the Republic, national headquarters of the World war service men announces.

The legion asks that it be given the privilege, beginning with the coming Memorial day. It suggests that, to mark the occasion, legion posts and units of the Confederate and Grand Army organizations exchange their respective flags over the graves.

"We see your ranks growing very thin and while there are a few of you yet with the living, the legion has an ambition to prove its fidelity to you by accepting as a sacred trust the privilege of caring for and decorating all of the graves of America's heroic dead, who fought on both sides in that struggle which resulted in a rebirth of our nation," reads the legion's letter to General Julian S. Carr, chief of the Confederate veterans.

"Why not let us have just one national Memorial day for the decoration of America's soldiers," the letter continues. "Our membership is comprised of the sons and, largely, grandsons of Confederate veterans and Union veterans. It is composed of your children and your children's children: we belong to you and you belong to us. The glory and heroism that you wrought is our priceless heritage."

Judge Robert S. Marx of Cincinnati, national commander of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, is no longer a member of the national rehabilitation committee of the American Legion. He did not resign, as far as is known, and was not removed. The committee simply reorganized itself and left him out.

Due to improved conditions in employment of war veterans the Veterans' Employment bureau of Seattle Wash., has been closed.

The second biennial reunion of the 27th division will be held in New York June 2.

BONES OF MASTODON ARE FOUND IN DITCH

Farmers digging a ditch one mile west of Canadian, Okla., have unearthed the skeleton of a mastodon which is nearly complete.

From the nostril to the ear the jawbone of the prehistoric monster measures over three feet. A leg bone, just above the ankle, measures 16 inches in circumference. A row of the animal's teeth, in an excellent state of preservation, measured 15 inches and was five inches across the base.

A movement has been started by citizens to have the skeleton mounted and placed in the historical museum in this city.

MONTANA EDUCATOR WILL HEAD PURDUE

Edward Charles Elliott, chancellor of the University of Montana at Missoula, has been selected as the new president of Purdue university to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. W. E. Stone, who was killed last Summer while mountain climbing in Canada. Mr. Elliott met with the board of trustees for his formal election.

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EE BATTLE ON VOLSTEAD LAW

hibition Is Election Issue Campaign of Many States.

prohibition is a temporary thing, which [illegible] opinion will [illegible] in a few years [illegible] Will public and [illegible] support of the Volstead law [illegible] United States fall away so [illegible] law becomes a dead letter, [illegible] tolerated without [illegible] interference from the [illegible] officials?

[illegible] of the American [illegible] well shown in [illegible] sional elections [illegible] wet and dry issues [illegible] foremost in many of the campaigns. Straight party issues do [illegible] amount to much. The same [illegible] and extravagance [illegible] taxes voted [illegible] the "outs," and [illegible] with politics to accomplish[illegible] doesn't arouse [illegible] enthusiasm among [illegible] people so frequently referred to by campaign [illegible]

[illegible] of liquor seems [illegible] a vexatious one with near[illegible] interest keeps [illegible] whether a person be wet or dry [illegible] In the elections this [illegible] some effort to [illegible] on the part of citizens who [illegible] prohibition a failure and a [illegible] the Anti-Saloon [illegible] and other similar so-called [illegible] organizations have organized [illegible] followers and the dry voters [illegible] considerable success.

To Revive Dry History

The coming elections the history of the Volstead law will be [illegible] Anti-prohibitionists will [illegible] the charge that the Volstead [illegible] was passed over President Wilson [illegible] in violation of an agreement which had been made with [illegible] opponents of the measure, [illegible] the measure had gone to the [illegible] House, several Pennsylvania, [illegible] York and other congressmen [illegible] were opposed to the Volstead [illegible] law secured promises, so they [illegible] that, that they could go home [illegible] and that there would not [illegible] vote on passage of the measure [illegible] if it was vetoed by Mr. Wilson [illegible] until they had a chance to be [illegible] and cast their ballots.

[illegible] certain anti-drys say [illegible] was found that there was [illegible] actually large dry vote in the [illegible] with the "wet" New York [illegible] Pennsylvania members absent, [illegible] was called up for passage [illegible] the veto of the President, and [illegible] those present and voting the [illegible] two-thirds affirmative vote [illegible] required.

[illegible] at this time the whole attitude of the Anti-Saloon league [illegible] in the coming congressional elections. Such candidates as [illegible] Reed of Missouri, have disagreed with this organization. Senator [illegible] has attacked the actions [illegible] Wayne Wheeler, the moving [illegible] in the Anti-Saloon league,

Anti-Drys Organize

[illegible] too, the professional reformers have the beginning of [illegible] and opposition to fight this [illegible] from present indications, [illegible] regarded only as a beginning [illegible] the anti-dry organizations, [illegible] are just getting under way. [illegible] they hope to be able even [illegible] time to make their presence [illegible]

[illegible] should happen that the dry [illegible] today is not a passing phase [illegible] of opinion in America, and [illegible] the spirit should spread to the [illegible] of the world, the progress is [illegible] to be slow and perhaps disappointing to the backers of prohibition. For instance, the business [illegible] nation is not likely to appeal [illegible] to the people of the hemisphere to the south of the United [illegible] Latins are different from [illegible] nations. They are different [illegible] and they regard drink from [illegible] angles. The drunkenness [illegible] was used as an argument for [illegible] abolition of the saloon in the [illegible] States is seldom met with [illegible] Latin Americans. They preside down when they drink, [illegible] drinks usually will keep a [illegible] American occupied for several [illegible] It is going to prove a hard [illegible] to convince them that they [illegible] bring themselves mentally, [illegible] physically, or financially at [illegible] of consumption.

Burned in Fiery Sea

[illegible] into the Aegean sea when [illegible] motor boat was blown up. [illegible] Athenian oarsmen were severely burned by the flames of [illegible] gasoline on the surface of [illegible]

World's Finest Street

[illegible] Central of Rio de Janeiro [illegible] undergone many improvements [illegible] now declared by experts the [illegible] street in the world.

Midgets Fight for Property

W. W. Wilson with Carl & Franz Achtermeier

The accumulated earnings of Carl and Franz Achtermeier, born in Saxony, Germany, but for 13 years residents of America without being naturalized, were seized during the war by the alien property custodian. The two, whose total height is slightly over six feet and whose combined weight is 60 pounds, seek to regain their goods. They are shown in the arms of their counsel, W. W. Wilson.

Man Freed From English Jail by Lady Astor Returns Home

Traveling third class and avoiding his fellow passengers, Charles Smith, the "Virginian" whom Lady Nancy Astor befriended and who was reprieved from a life sentence in English jails at her request, came home on the new liner Majestic.

Smith, who for 16 years has refused to give his right name because he feared it would hurt his family's pride, said only that he was "going home."

"First to Aberdeen, Va.," he said, "then to Tennessee. I have been called a Virginian by some and in some ways I am one. But my real home is in Tennessee. I don't want my name made public, and I stipulate that it shall not be made public when I talk."

Smith, a short, stocky man, smooth faced, with clear blue eyes, wore a gray suit and a blue hat. They were given him by Mrs. E. J. Savage, wife of the American consul in Liverpool, he said, after he left jail.

"I was sentenced to life imprisonment for shooting in the foot Eddie Guerin, an international crook, and the only man who ever escaped from Devil's Island. Eddie and I had some trouble over a woman, May Churchill, once known as Chicago May. He came to London saying he was going to kill me. I shot first—and got life. He spent eight days in a hospital and got away.

"For 14 years and 10 months I lived in Dartmoor prison. I asked help from the American consul. The state department could do nothing. Then a year ago Lady Astor became interested in my case, and finally I was freed. Now I am going home—there is nothing more for me to say."

Smith said he understood that Chicago May Churchill, who was sought for years by Chicago police and finally turned up in Paris with Guerin, was now in a convent.

"I don't know where Eddie is," he added. "He may be dead, but I believe not."

Smith declared that all ill feeling either for Chicago May or against Guerin is dead now, and that even if he saw them he would not be "excited about it."

Passengers on the ship said that Smith saved a fellow convict's life in Dartmoor and that Lady Astor became interested in him when reports of the rescue were published. The former convict would not comment on that.

SPEAKER ASKS GOOD SERVICE

Says Industry Must Give Up Slip-Shod Way of Doing Things.

A policy of "greater service" must be adopted by industries and by individuals if American business is to return to more stable ground, Martin J. Insull, vice president of the Middle West Utilities Co. of Chicago, told the National Electric Light association convention in Atlantic City.

"We have, as a nation, learned to do many things in a slip-shod way; to give as little as we could and take as much as we can get," Mr. Insull said. "It is this idea of 'greater service' which made this nation great. It was the feeling of the individual that he should give just a little more in the way of goods or service which made all kinds of business try to outstrip their competitors.

"The development of the utility service for the nation's people is still in its babyhood. Marvelous as we regard these agencies today they are but small as compared with what they will be 10 or 20 years from now. The question of maintaining personal contact with our employes, so that they may obtain the little niceties of service to which they are entitled, and which we must render if we are to do our full duty and grow to our fullest, becomes more difficult as service expands. It is because of this that it is obligatory that executives guide their employes with greater accuracy and that each worker become more fully informed respecting his business so that at all times he may be a real representative of his company. In every instance the employe must be a diplomat if he is to render the greatest service both to himself, to his company and to the patron."

U. S. TO MAKE COAST SAFER

$700,000 to Be Spent by Government to Perfect Lighthouse Service.

Uncle Sam will spend more than $700,000 to perfect his lighthouse service, which stands guard day and night over dangerous waters along his coastline.

An appropriation of $138,000 will be spent on improving navigation aids at the entrance of Delaware Bay. A series of sandbars have always menaced navigation at this point, and many vessels have been wrecked there during mid-Atlantic storms. While the appropriation does not provide for removal of the bars it does establish a number of protective devices, such as movable bellbuoys and fixed lights to mark off the danger spots to the wayfaring ocean liner.

Similar devices will be placed at many danger spots in Alaskan waters, for which an appropriation of $125,000 has been set aside. The increase of traffic of Alaskan ports has been so heavy that congress decided the navigation improvements could wait no longer.

A series of shoals and sandbars in Lake Michigan also will be marked by modern lighthouse appliances, under an appropriation of $130,500. Of this amount $66,000 will be spent at Calumet Harbor, $50,000 off Detroit and $14,500 at Spectacle Reef.

Congress provided also for New York bay, setting aside $100,000 for establishment of additional safety levices in Raritan bay and the mouth of the Raritan river and $100,000 more for improvement at Barnegat lighthouse.

Off the coasts of Florida and in the approaches to Key West, Fla., where hundreds of ships have sunk to Davy Jones' locker in wild Gulf storms, the government will erect a score of safety devices. These navigation improvements will cost $50,000. They will warn of shoals and reefs, while guiding incoming vessels to proper channels.

Work probably will be started early next month, so that the improvements will all be established before the Autumnal storms.

LONDON DOCTORS SAY BUSINESS IS POOR

London doctors are complaining as loudly as their professional dignity will permit of hard times. They declare that fewer people seek medical advice now than ever before and that they complain more loudly of the fees charged by specialists. On the other hand some citizens report that the fees of specialists have been maintained at their highest mark while British salaries and incomes have been depleted.

SHIP BUILDING SLUMPS IN 1921

Tonnage Last Year Falls Below 1920 Output—Germany Active.

While the shipyards of the world launched more than 1,500,000 gross tons less of vessels last year than in 1920 it is noticeable, says a statement issued by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, that the number of oil-tankers constructed increased almost 65 per cent over the 1920 figures.

Increases are also shown in the number of large vessels being constructed. In comparison with 32 ships of 10,000 gross tonnage and over reported launched in 1920 there were 47 last year.

In the construction of oil tankers two-thirds of this class was done in the United States, but gains were made by Great Britain and other countries.

Britain Leads U. S.

The report states that 1,006,413 tons were launched in this country last year against 2,476,253 tons in 1920, while the launchings in Great Britain last year were 1,538,052 tons as compared with 2,055,624 for the previous year. In other countries there was a gain of from 1,329,789 tons in 1920 to 1,797,214 tons in last year, making a combined total of 4,341,670 tons in 1921 as against 5,861,666 tons in 1920.

While the 1920 total of launchings by American shipyards was greater than for that of either the British yards or those of other countries, it is stated, the lead of 420,000 tons over Great Britain for 1920 was transformed to a British lead of 531,000 tons last year, while the gap of 1,146,000 tons, representing the American lead over other countries in 1920, was converted into a lead of 790,000 tons for those nations last year.

Germany Shows Gain

For the first time since the war Lloyd's Register gives figures of production by German shipyards, and these explain why the aggregate for countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom increased in comparison with 1920, while the American and British totals declined.

Launchings by German shipyards during 1921 are given as 509,064 gross tons, or 42,000 tons more than the gain for all other countries than America and Britain, so that the minor nations, excluding Germany, showed an actual loss on the year's output.

The most significant feature of the German returns, the report states, is that they show that the shipyards of Germany have now more than regained their pre-war production. Launchings for that country during 1913 aggregated 465,000 gross tons, and as that was the record year for launching of merchant ships in Germany last year's total sets a new figure.

While the production during 1921 for the world was 2,803,000 gross tons less than in the record year of 1919, the output was more than 1,000,000 tons in excess of the 1913 world total.

WOULD PREVENT BOOST IN COAL

Operators Summoned by Hoover to Plan Steps to Protect Consumers.

Secretary Hoover has called a conference of coal operators to devise measures for the protection of consumers from the tendency of coal prices to rise at the mines in certain districts.

Mr. Hoover requested the American railway association and the public utilities associations to create buying committees to handle coal purchases and announced his intention of asking other large consuming industries to take similar measures in order to stop bidding against each other and against the consumer.

The price of coal has risen unduly in certain districts while in other districts there is an insufficiency of orders to employ the mines full time, he said.

"There are very large stocks of coal in the possession of consumers and the problem is one of co-ordination and co-operation. The reports of certain wholesalers that there is a shortage is untrue and designed to further their personal ends."

President Harding and other officials consider, it was said, that in spite of the continuing coal strike, there exists no possible reason for general or material advance in price outside of a buyers' panic. At present, though a general price of slightly above $2 a ton for bituminous coal is ruling over the country, in a few districts Secretary Hoover has found reports that $3 a ton and more has been collected.

Attorney General Daugherty indicated that the department of justice reports showed advances of 50 per cent in coal prices at the mines in some districts.

He intimated that, while his department would await the collection of data by Secretary Hoover, if the facts warranted, some legal redress might be attempted.

In all official comment the view existed that the stock of coal of 40,000,000 tons and increasing non-union production do not justify any market disturbance in sight.

Some outlines of the tentative policy adopted by the administration toward the general coal strike also are becoming visible. It is probable that within six weeks, or some such period after satisfactory indications are given by the union leaders and coal mine operators that such a step would meet success, a conference will be called.

U. of California Head Quits

Dr Vavid P. Barrows, president of the University of California, has resigned. He desired, he said in his resignation which was accepted to become effective June 30, 1923, to travel a year in research and study and then become professor of political science. Dr. Barrows has been president of the university since December, 1919.

A NATION'S CRISIS: A MAN'S COURAGE

The International Sunday School Lesson for May 28 Is, "Jeremiah Speaks Boldly for God"—Jeremiah 36.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

"Shall we not heed the lesson taught of old,
And by the Present's lips repeated still,
In our single manhood to be bold,
Fortressed in conscience and impregnable will?"

LOWELL thus summarized the lesson of the lives of all great prophets, including Jeremiah, with whom the Sunday schools of the world are to spend three weeks. One of the heroes of history was this dauntless old messenger of righteousness; and a timely tonic to our own day.

Before we moralize about Jeremiah, let us get hold of the facts of the case. Facts take precedence of homiletics. Christianity needs a clearer historical sense. The strength of religion is not in its sentimental conceptions, but in its proved realities. To teach the "moral" of a Sunday school lesson and to disregard its facts is to put the whote matter off into the realm of unreality. Most persons, it must be confessed, do not think of the historicity of Bible characters as they do of Julius Caesar and Alexander the Great and Xenophon and Homer.

It will even be news to many readers that there are parallel and confirmatory records of the main events of Jeremiah's life and teachings in the cuneiform tablets and monuments that have within half a century been dug up in Mesopotamia; and also in the heiroglyphics of the Egyptian inscriptions. This audacious patriot and prophet, Jeremiah, who lived during the reign of five kings of Judah, and saw the fall of Jerusalem, is as historical a character as William Shakespeare or John Milton.

A Wide Glimpse at the Past.

As useful patriots are bound to consider our own land and her problems in the light of world conditions, so sensible students of this bit of Bible history will have regard to its setting. Jeremiah came on to the scene in a troubled time. Assyria, which ruled the world, was tottering to a fall; and he witnessed the destruction of Ninevah and the rise of the Chaldean power in Babylonia.

A few years before, to the west, the city of Byzantium had been founded, ever after to occupy a central place in world history, and today under its new name of Constantinople, still a baffling problem for the statesmen of our time. To the Far East, the first mikado of Japan, Jimmu Tenno, had led the invading forces that conquered the islands which have had a continuous history until the present.

Draco, he of the stern laws, and Solon, the father of modern law, were citizens of Athens, and contemporaries of Jeremiah. Sappho sang in Greece while Jeremiah sang in Judah.

In the realm of world conquest the great strife was on, Judah playing a minor part in it, between Egypt and Babylonia. Good King Josiah lost his life in the struggle. At Carchemish, the Hittite capital—now a mound of dirt on the eastern bank of the Euphrates river, where Colonel T. E. Lawrence was conducting excavations for the British museum when his country called him forth to the service that made him leader of the Bedouins and the most romantic figure of the war—Africa and Asia clashed in the great struggle for world dominion; and Nebuchadnezzar defeated Pharoah Necho of Egypt; thus profoundly affecting Jeremiah's message and Judah's life. From every side, ancient world history sheds a flood of light upon the Bible.

A Bold Man in a Great Time.

One clear difference between the prophet and the politician—and the distinction is quite as sharply marked in 1922, A. D., as it was in 622, B. C.—is that the former is able to discern the signs of the times, whereas the latter is unable to see beyond his own near interests of votes and jobs and personal popularity. Every great prophet clashes with things as they are. He finds himself in antagonism to all the entrenched "stand-patters" of his day. Vested interests of every sort—political, commercial, social and ecclesiastical—hate a real prophet; for he is a disturber of the existing order. Change is the worst bogie that ever confronts jellied minds.

With a political cyclone on the near horizon, instable and backsliding Judah was certain that whatever was would continue to be. The prominent men could not conceive of the possibility of change. As I read this bit of Old Testament history I recall the early days of the revolution in Russia, where, over and over again, representatives of the old order, including some of the diplomats in foreign embassies, said to me, "Impossible! Impossible! Such changes cannot be! These revolutionaries are only blank swine!" They were unwilling to believe that a new era could be possible, although it had already arrived. That was exactly the attitude of the Jerusalem priests and princes and nobles and other reactionaries, as they listened to the words of this clear-seeing and far-seeing lover of his country and servant of his God.

Like all sensitive spirits, Jeremiah shrank from the divine call to service:

"Alas, O Lord Jehovah!
Behold, I do not know how to speak;
For I am only a youth."

Straightway came the answer—and would that it might ring in the ears of all the young men and women who have not learned, with Carey, to "Expect great things from God; attempt great things for God—"

"Do not say, 'I am only a youth';
For to all to whom I shall send thee, thou shalt go,
And whatever I command thee, thou shalt speak.
Be not afraid of them,
For I am with thee to deliver thee."

"Therefore do thou gird up thy loins and arise,
Speak to them all that I command thee,
Do not be terrified before them, lest I terrify thee in their presence.
For behold, I myself make thee this day a fortified city,

And a brazen wall against the kinds of Judah, its princes, and the common people.
And they shall fight against thee, but they will not overcome thee,
For I am with thee to deliver thee, saith Jehovah."

Must a Man Live?

Rebuffed and repudiated in his home town, scoffed at by the rabble, imprisoned by officialdom, hated by the powerful obscurantist class, this man Jeremiah, son of a priest, did not grow tired and did not flee from duty. He was not disobedient to his heavenly vision. So strong and clear was the sense of God in his breast that all else seemed as illusion. A courageous prophet is divinely strengthened in his soul; he has meat to eat that the world knows not. A timorous politician is attacked by fear, as by meningitis, in his spinal cord.

It was not at all necessary, according to Jeremiah's conception of life, that he should continue to live; it was only necessary that he should do his duty and speak his message. Nowhere in God's law do we find the craven maximum, "A man must live;" by precept and by example the Scripture teaches that a man must lay down his life for holy ends outside of himself. The one important mission for Jeremiah, as he saw it, was that he should warn his nation that unless it returned to the living Jehovah it was doomed.

Whereupon the comfortable and prosperous decreed that this iconoclastic prophet should die. It is an old, old fashion to slay the bearer of unwelcome truth. If you don't like the medicine, kill the doctor. It was the priests, who from being God's advance guard had become mere camp followers, who were loudest in denunciation of Jeremiah. His answer was simply, "The Lord sent me—therefore, now amend your ways and your doings and obey the voice of the Lord your God." No compromise or cowardice there.

Curiously, it was the people and the princes who, with the sanity of democracy, recalled the priests to the obvious principle, "This man is not worthy to die; for He hath spoken to us in the name of the Lord our God." They preferred truth's tempests to error's ease. So Jeremiah was spared, the most precious possession of the nation, as prophets always are; but though the people let him live, they heeded him not; and the doom which always overtakes a people deaf to truth and righteousness soon came upon Judah.

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FARMER BODY SEEKS TO QUIT

Nation's Most Important Co-operative Agency May Close Soon.

If Circuit Judge Arthur Webster of Detroit, June 5, grants the petition of the Gleaner Clearing House association that it be dissolved, the largest farmers' co-operative buying and selling agency in Michigan, and one of the most important of its kind in the United States, will pass out of existence.

The association filed its petition for dissolution April 13, declaring that, although its assets were considerable higher than its liabilities, the present prices of farm commodities were so low and the future outlook so uncertain that it believed it would quit business "in fairness to creditors." Total assets were placed at $719,020.61 and liabilities at $446,745.33. Charles R. Talbot, Detroit banker, is acting as temporary receiver for the organization.

The association, organized in March, 1907, became one of the most notable organizations of its kind, numbering among its membership a large percentage of the farmers of Michigan. From the outset the function of the association was to purchase goods in large quantities needed by farmers and in turn to handle the products of the farm in large volume.

The association maintained more than a score of grain elevators and warehouses in different parts of the state.

55,000 Square Miles Flooded

Fifty-five thousand square miles of land in Louisiana and Mississippi now are overflowed by flood or back water from the Mississippi river and its tributaries, said Joseph C. Logan, assistant manager of the southern division of the American Red Cross.

The damage to the state caused by the crevasse at Angola will amount to more than a million dollars, it is estimated.

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PEKING, CHICAGO OF CHINA, IS TARTAR CITY OF BROAD STREETS

Peking, to which American marines and the military forces of other western nations have been rushing to defend their national interests threatened by Chinese civil warfare, is the subject of the following communication to the National Geographic society from James Arthur Muller:

"As one passes within the walls of Peking he expects to find, as in other Chinese cities, the bannered signs of shopkeepers throwing gay canopies across narrow, tortuous streets; but behold! broad avenues three miles long, crossed by other broad avenues three miles long, making squares as regular as those of a checkerboard.

"The visitor wonders whether the builders of this city saw in prophetic vision the streets of Chicago, Denver and Philadelphia. Then he begins to suspect that Peking is the one spacious Chinese city because it is not a Chinese city at all, but a Tartar city, built by adventurous barbarians of the north, men who lived in the saddle, upon steppes and plains, whose feet were set in a large room.

"Wonder does not stop with the length, breadth and regularity of the streets. The traffic upon them is equally unexpected. In the cities of southern China, sedan chairs edge their way with difficulty through the crowds of pedestrians and carrying coolies who jostle each other in the narrow lanes. In Peking every street is alive with beasts and vehicles.

"Down the smooth, tree-lined, macadam-center roads autos, cabs, rickshaws, and bicycles speed past slow-moving catalfalques and crimson wedding processions. On each side, between sidewalk and trees, along a highway of turf, go mule-mounted equestrians, soldiers on sturdy Manchurian ponies, triplets of donkeys hauling lumber, brick, coal and crockery, portly old gentlemen straddling diminutive donkeys, blue-canopied Peking carts, and caravans of camels out of the north.

"If streets and traffic, carts and camels are unexpected, no less so are the buildings. The traveler who has seen pictures of the majestic temples and palaces of Peking enters the imposing South Gate prepared for architectural raptures. But he finds the broad, straight highways of the city lined with insignificant one-story shops or with equally insignificant gray, windowless, one-story house walls, or long, unlovely, stretches of dull-red plastered fence walls.

"The streets of Peking have neither skyline nor cornices. Were it not for the multitudinous traffic upon them, they would remind the traveler of the sprawling, God-forsaken streets of an American mining town, infinitely extended."

COUNTERFEITERS TURN TO BOOZE BUSINESS FOR QUICK PROFITS

Counterfeiters have turned to the whisky business for quick profits. They have forsaken the old game of duplicating United States coin and currency. It was too hazardous. They are too quickly caught in secret service nets, always out for that gentry.

So the counterfeiter has turned bootlegger—or at least has become a most vital cog in the bootleg machine. High-powered concoctions are flooding the country under the name of "whisky." To make it look like the real thing in quality the counterfeiter's art is depended upon to encase the bottled wet goods with what look like government revenue stamps or genuine labels of some of the old well-known brands of liquor.

This type of counterfeiter now has extended his operations, and government whisky permit forms are being duplicated in large numbers. Government officials are baffled by these new devices. What appear to be regularly issued permits calling for the withdrawal of supplies of whisky from distilleries are presented by the bootlegs or their confederates. Before the fraud is detected new sources of real liquor have been tapped.

To meet the new problem created by counterfeiting of government permit blanks officials have adopted a new system of using a specially designed paper. The paper now to be used to outwit the counterfeiter is sensitized, water-marked and made from an engraved plate.

Besides, officials will employ an ingenious machine that resembles a bank check protector. The machine will perforate the blanks and clearly indicate the exact amount of liquor that may be withdrawn and otherwise indicate just what authorization has been given by duly constituted officials.

Before liquor can be withdrawn from warehouses it will be necessary for state prohibition directors to use a peculiar form of verification blanks before they confirm withdrawal permits. No liquor can be withdrawn unless this particular kind of paper is used and presented. Every precaution will be taken to detect counterfeits. The manufacturers of the paper and the machine to be used have agreed with government authorities to give the government exclusive use of these devices.

To thwart the counterfeiter of doctors' prescription blanks other forms specially designed will be issued in future to physicians holding permits.

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COUNTRY IS ON THRESHOLD OF TRADE REVIVAL

Chamber of Commerce Chiefs Are Told by Harding to Reward Merit and Create Contentment.

President Harding, speaking before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, declared that the country "at this very moment is on the threshold of a new era; that business is reviving and that the country is handling itself."

The government, he said, was greatly interested in restoration of normal world business and economic conditions and he added that there was no disposition on its part to hold aloof from other nations. Americans, he said, should not be disheartened in trying to build up the commerce of foreign nations. He doubted, he said, if the World war would have occurred had the United States possessed a merchant marine commensurate with its independence.

"Business is reviving and we are soon to resume our onward sway and I admonish you of the larger responsibility to keep in mind the new state of human affairs and the awakened aspirations of men.

Must Reward Effort.

"There is one fundamental that we ought to never forget. No law can ever be enacted or any substitute ever found for the reward of merit. It is the essence of our social life; it is fundamental in our religious life.

"Not so very long ago there came into the executive offices a very distinguished visitor whose homeland is Russia. He said:

"'Mr. President, restoration of Russia will never be brought about until the present policy is abandoned. I know peasants of simple honesty and ready industry who have heretofore always been willing to work and produce, but under a system where they retain only that which is necessary for their subsistence and the surpluses are taken from them the inspiration to produce has been destroyed. Russia can never be restored until the communistic idea is put aside and the rewards for righteous human activity are restored to the citizenship of that land.'"

Exchange Balance Needed.

"I believe it is possible to trade with the world without any destruction of American productivity. I wish for an arrangement. Let us sell things that Americans can produce advantageously to those who cannot produce them. Let us buy the things that they have to sell to us and which we do not produce. Out of such exchanges comes righteous relationship and balances of trade and the continued forward movement of the great human procession.

"While we are marching in that procession, it is always wise to keep in mind those who have difficulty in maintaining the pace; and the forward moving army must be one of contentment and continued good fortune. If we may have in America conditions under which men may produce and enjoy life with something of a luxury as well as the necessaries we shall have a contented citizenship; and out of a contented citizenship comes patriotic citizenship."

EX-PUGS KEEP PIER CLEAR OF 'LEGGERS

Bootleggers are so thick along the waterfront that the Atlantic Fruit Co. has had to hire a squad of expugilists to guard its pier from the swarms who meet every ship in the hope of restocking.

This became known recently when "Gunboat" Smith led his squad into action against several motorboat loads of persons who sped up to the dock just as the Princess May, inbound from Jamaica, made fast.

Jealous Girl Uses Dagger

Made jealous by the attention her fiance paid to other girls at a dance, Juanita Flores of Mexico City, attacked three of her rivals with a dagger and seriously injured two.

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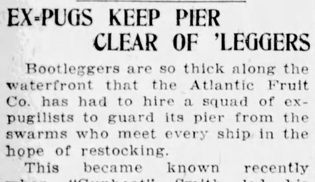

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—Ireland, in Columbus Dispatch.

TAX ON FUTURES TRADING INVALID

Supreme Court Knocks Out Levy in Grain Act — "Effectiveness Lost."

Section four of the future trading act and those parts of the act which are regulations affected by the so-called tax imposed by that section were held unenforceable by the supreme court in an opinion delivered by Chief Justice Taft to which Justice Brandeis dissented.

The section was held unenforceable because it was not a valid exercise of the taxing power of the federal government in that it attempted to regulate transactions over which the federal government had no constitutional control and was an invasion of the police powers of the state.

20 Cents a Bushel Tax.

Section four imposed a tax of 20 cents a bushel on future trades in grain when made upon exchanges not designated "contract" markets subject to federal control or when not made by actual owners of the grain or by the owners or the renters of land on which the grain is to be grown.

While the decision stated that a number of sections of the act were valid, Senator Capper, Republican, Kansas, one of its authors, declared that the decision "practically destroyed the effectiveness of the act." The purpose of the statute was primarily to regulate future trading in grain so as to compel the larger exchanges to admit to membership co-operative farmers organizations.

Sales for futures delivery in grain exchanges are not of themselves interstate commerce, the court declared.

Section three was held valid. It imposed a tax of 20 cents a bushel on transactions known as "privileges," "bids," "offers," "puts and calls," "indemnities" or "ups and downs."

Penalties to Stand.

The provisions of sections seven and 10 and other parts of the act defining the method of collecting the tax under section three, with penalties for evading it and limitations upon its application will stand, the chief justice stated.

The suit was brought by John Hill, Jr., and other members of the Chicago Board of Trade to prevent that exchange from complying with the act.

TO KEEP NAME OF LEVIATHAN

President Harding Urges That Ship Not Be Rechristened in His Honor.

The former German liner Leviathan, which was used in transporting American troops during the war, will retain its present name and not be named for President Harding, at the request of the President himself, the shipping board announces. Instead the Hawkeye State, known as the board's "capital ship," will be named the President Harding, while the Golden State, recently named for President Taylor, will be christened the President Cleveland.

In a letter to Chairman Lasker making the request, President Harding said he felt "the board made a mistake in changing the name of the Leviathan—a name that has an overpowering national sentiment, a sentiment that symbolizes the participation of this great vessel in the World war and during that period in which she was engaged in returning our forces from European battlefields.

"I would be insensible to the spirit of the board," the President added, "if I did not make acknowledgment of the very grateful response in me to their action, which, as you write me, is in recognition by the board of my great interest in the merchant marine. The board is correct in the measure of that interest; and because of that very interest, I must ask the board understandingly to sympathize with my declination of the proffered honor, and request that the name of the Leviathan remain unchanged.

"The Leviathan stands, in name and fact, not only as a national sentiment but a national symbol."

Modern Ark Docks With Queer Cargo

Carrying a cargo of more than 3,000 rare specimens of African jungle denizens, the Castle arrived in port recently.

One of the oddest creatures aboard was a thorn-tailed lizard, a survival of prehistoric periods. When angry this creature becomes a mass of bony spikes and he was highly indignant when the ship arrived.

A giant marabou stork, one of the most disagreeable appearing of the birds in the cargo, occupied an iron cage all to itself. Its long sharp pointed bill was dangerous, keepers said.

There was a family of numidian lions, some leopards and more than a score of antelope and zebra. The snakes numbered more than three dozen.

As the ship tied up, a howling jungle dog and a whistling bullfinch entered a noise making contest. The bull-finch lost.

RUSSIAN NAVY IS SEEN MENACE

German Personnel Would Make Red Sea Power of Soviet Govt. Feared.

A Germanized Russian navy is one of the many European specters that is worrying those who are thinking about the next war.

Soviet Russia has ships, arsenals and navy yards, and all of this unhampered by any restrictions laid down by the Washington conference.

Germany has a trained naval personnel, capable of administering the Russian navy with an efficiency and technique which it has never known.

The Russian fleet has been rapidly deteriorating since 1917, but it is reported to be in such condition that it might be rapidly made ready for active service. German naval artisans are regarded as thoroughly competent to do this work.

In 1917 there was a considerable number of ships of all types under construction in Russia, but these have never been completed. With the aid of German brains these vessels might now be completed, and while the Russian fleet would not be considered as most modern, it would be far from obsolete and would offer a formidable naval opponent to any power upon the seas.

The following table shows the present strength of the Russian fleet, which is divided between the Baltic and Black Seas, with small forces in the White Sea and on the Caspian:

Pre-dreadnaughts — Eight, four with damaged engines.

Dreadnaughts—Five, one uncompleted.

Battle cruisers—Four, all incomplete.

Cruisers—Eight, one damaged.

Light cruisers—Nine, eight incomplete.

Destroyers — One hundred and eight, 20 incomplete.

Submarines—Forty-three.

Attempt is now being made by the Soviet authorities to restore the discipline of the fleet and to put it on the same basis which prevailed before the revolution. Officers now have separate quarters and respect for rank is being demanded.

The Russian fleet is organized in four commands—Baltic, Black Sea, White Sea and Caspian. Each division is under a separate command and there is a political commissar in charge of education attached to every unit.

British naval intelligence authorities are keeping a watchful eye upon Russia's naval activities and when Russia finally comes into the community of nations it is certain that she will be asked to make some pledges with regard to her future naval activities.

PARCEL POST USERS QUIZZED ON RATES

Postmaster General Work has announced that, in view of the "fact that increased costs of handling parcel post mail necessitates a corresponding advance in parcel post rates," he was writing to a large number of parcel post users to get their views on proposed changes, including a service charge of one or two cents on each parcel mailed, regardless of weight or zone.

CHILD LABOR LAW INVALID

Supreme Court Rules Act Taxing Employers Is Unconstitutional.

The child labor law has been held unconstitutional by the supreme court.

The law, enacted in 1919, was intended to regulate the employment of children under 14 in mills and factories and under 16 in mines and quarries by imposing an excise tax of 10 per cent upon the net annual profits of those employing such labor.

It was attacked on the ground that it attempted to regulate a state function, in violation of the federal constitution and the tenth amendment, and was defended as a mere excise tax levied by congress under its powers of taxation.

The law was attacked by three cases from North Carolina, appealed by the government.

Two of these, the Atherton mills and that by John J. George and others, were dismissed on technicalities, but the case brought by the Drexel Furniture Co. was found in proper form.

The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Taft, with no dissent announced.

The chief justice said the court must perform its duty, "even though it require us to refuse to give effect to legislation designed to promote the highest good."

"Grant the validity of this law and all that congress would need to do hereafter, in seeking to take over to its control any one of the great number of subjects of public interest, jurisdiction of which the states have never parted with, would be to enact a detailed measure of complete regulation of the subject and enforce it by a so-called tax upon departures from it. To give such magic to the word 'tax' would be to break down all constitutional limitations."

The first child labor act passed by congress and designed to keep goods made by children under certain age from interstate commerce also was held invalid by the supreme court some time ago.

WOULD REDUCE WORKING HOURS

Harding's Suggestion for Eight-Hour Day in Steel Mills Studied.

The practicability of abolishing the 12-hour day throughout the steel industry of the country will be studied by a special committee of five to be appointed from the industry at an early date by Judge Elbert H. Garry, as president of the American Steel and Iron Institute.

Authorization for appointment of the committee to make a scientific investigation of the matter and report its decisions to the industry was voted by 41 representative steel manufacturers after discussing the question with President Harding at a White House dinner conference to which they were invited for that purpose.

President Harding's suggestion that the 12-hour work day be abolished for the good of industrial America was approved in principle by the steel manufacturers present without exception, Judge Gary, acting as spokesman for the President's guests, stated after the conference, and they voted unanimously for the committee investigation to determine its practicability.

The President stated, Judge Gary said, that he "did not desire to interfere with the natural and legitimate progress of business nor to do anything except to assist industry to meet if possible what is apparently a strong public sympathy."

Surgeon Qits Job

Dr. Pierre Le Mittre, engaged as surgeon by a circus in Paris, had as his first duty an operation on a wounded tiger. He performed this and then quit his job.

Uses of Adversity

Arrested for non-payment of taxes, Henry Kroner of England admitted that he was getting unemployment relief and with it paying for a house on installments.

RIOT FEATURES BOOZE SEIZURE

$500,000 Worth of Liquor Taken in Baltimore After Fight With Mob.

Quiet was finally restored in the vicinity of the saloon and dwelling house of Joseph F. Kelley, Baltimore, Md., where, for hours one night last week there raged the worst riot scenes recorded since the adoption of the Volstead act.

During the disorders one Washington prohibition enforcement officer and a Baltimore police sergeant were badly injured. Colored men, hired to drive and load trucks to be used in hauling away what prohibition officials say were liquors worth $500,000, were dragged from the vehicles, beaten and forced to flee. The tires of one truck were cut and the machine otherwise crippled. Dry agents and their helpers, while loading the seized liquors, were under fire of a bombardment of bricks, stones and bottles for more than six hours.

A riot call was sent in and police from every district in the city responded. Despite a heavy downpour of rain several thousand persons had gathered in the neighborhood and it was only by the exercise of rare good judgment on the part of the police that serious bloodshed did not result from the outbreak. Missiles were hurled from housetops and from all sides on the ground. An alarm of fire was sounded; two score taxicabs were telephoned for; the "trouble wagon" of the local street railway company was dispatched to the scene; rescue squads, equipped with pulmotors, were sent hurrying to the neighborhood by the gas company and reports of dead strewn about the ground brought half a dozen undertaker wagons.

Kelley, around whom revolved the raid, was confined to his home with a broken leg, sustained three weeks ago. He protested in vain that the liquors were his own personal property, purchased long before the 18th amendment was adopted. Despite his protests, doors were smashed and the liquors seized.

U. S. SEEKING CODE SYSTEM OF 'LEGGERS

Government officers are searching for the mysterious code system used by bootleggers in smuggling liquor into the United States. The smugglers have taken to radio to outwit the prohibition agents and are causing much trouble.

REFORMERS PLAN TO CURB NAUGHTY OCEAN BATHERS

With the advent of warm days at Atlantic City it became known that the reform element is preparing for a campaign against short bathing suits. The reformers intend to force the authorities to take prompt action against every man or woman who violates the law.

Engraves a Complete Replica of the Capitol Upon Head of a Pin

A. C. Habicht, a steel engraver employed in Washington, has hung up his hat in the Hall of Fame.

After four months of tedious effort he has just completed an exact replica of the United States capitol on an ordinary pinhead. Through a microscope can be seen not only the columns and the steps, but even the small windows and statue on the dome. Not the most minute detail escaped Habicht in his representation of the capitol on the pinhead.

Over the top of the dome is engraved "United States Capitol," while underneath is "1922 Washington."

LABOR OUTLINES VOTING PRINCIPLE

Compulsory Work Laws and Injunctions Must Be Opposed by Candidate.

Recommendations of the political objectives which organized labor should seek in the congressional elections were outlined in a "proclamation" distributed by the American Federation of Labor to its 40,000 locals through the recently organized Non-Partisan campaign committee. Wage-earners and their sympathizers should keep two cardinal principles in view, the statement said, and enumerated these to be:

"Opposition to every candidate who will not pledge himself to oppose any form of compulsory labor law," and opposition to every candidate "for any office," who will not pledge himself to oppose "court injunctions and contempt proceedings as a substitute for trial by jury."

To this was added a slogan, "no sales tax," and a declaration that "whatever injures labor injures the farmers and whatever benefits labor benefits the farmer." The Volstead prohibition enforcement act was attacked and stringent criticism of the present congress was voiced.

"All hope of remedial constructive legislation by the present congress was lost months ago," the proclamation said. "Subsidies for railroads and special owners relieving the well-to-do from taxation by placing the burden through a sales tax on those least able to bear it, adding to the number of judges to make the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes more easy, have constituted the ruling passion of the reactionaries in congress. * * * It is therefore most imperative that the wage-earners of our country awaken to the serious dangers ahead."

$3,500 Sewed in Skirt

When Mrs. Jane Fletcher died in apparent poverty in Scotland, $3,500 was found sewed in her skirt.

WEEK IN SPORT

LEADERSHIP in the major league pennant races last week was retained by the two New York teams, with the St. Louis' teams as runners-up in both leagues. The lead of the Giants over the Cardinals was cut two games, while the Yankees kept a two-game lead over the Browns. Connie Mack's Athletics are showing form which was not expected of them, stellar pitching and heavy batting enabling them to climb into third place.

Recent New York-Detroit series was disastrous to the Yanks but the latter recovered when they took three straight from Cleveland which is in a bad slump due to ineffective pitching.

Cincinnati moved away from the cellar region by taking five out of six games, its first winning streak of the season.

"Bing" Miller, slugging Athletic outfielder, is out after home run honors, knocking out three in two days which made his total nine or two less than those clouted by Ken Williams of the St. Louis Americans.

Babe Ruth is back in the game for the New York Yankees. Baseball Commissioner Landis raised the suspension of Ruth, Bob Meusel and Bill Piercy on May 20. Ruth will now try to outdo Ken Williams in making home runs. The latter has 11 to his credit. Forty thousand fans attended the first game in which Ruth played this season. Babe failed to hit safely, striking out once, going out on two pop flies and grounding to Sisler at first base for St. Louis.

Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory has sailed for Europe to enter the tennis championship at Wimbledon and to defeat Susanne Lenglen, French tennis star.

Ty Cobb is steadily climbing toward the top in batting averages. He raised his mark of .347 to .413 last week and is in second place in the American league. George Sisler of St. Louis is leading with an average of .442.

Griffith of Brooklyn, and Gowdy of Boston, are leading Toporcer of St. Louis, for batting honors of the National league with marks of .417 and .440.

Minneapolis still holds the lead in the American association while Toledo reposes at the bottom of the ladder, having won only five games out of 29 played.

Jack Dempsey is to be married. The champion announced the pending nuptials to Miss Edith Rockwell of Boulder, Colo. Jack returned from Europe looking like an Englishman having acquired a monocle and a checked cap on his trip.

Attention of the sporting and motor world will be centered at Indianapolis on Memorial day when the annual 500-mile auto sweepstakes will be raced. A mystery car will carry the life hopes of two inventors in this race. Rudolph Wehr claims to have spent 14 years in perfecting a rotary valve engine which he expects will outdo all rivals.

Miss Cecil Leitch of England suffered the most overwhelming defeat ever administered to a finalist since championship golf matches for women were inaugurated when she lost her title as British women's open golf champion to Miss Joyce Wethered, nine up and seven to play.

Jack Dempsey isn't going to enter the ring until Labor day at least. Back from Europe, Jack spiked the suggested bout with Harry Wills, negro challenger, proposed by Tex Rickard for July 1 at Montreal.

A pitching duel between Faber of the White Sox and Heimach of the Athletics was broken up in the 13th inning when Tillie Walker of Philadelphia knocked a home run, scoring Johnson ahead of him.

Jake Schaeffer is still the undisputed world's champion at 18.2 billiards. In a titular match with Welker Cochran he defeated the latter, 1,500 to 1,333. There is no doubt now that Cochran is inferior to Schaefer.

Charles Gorman, second baseman of the Des Moines club, surprised all known records save one in receiving bases on balls when in the first inning of a game with Denver he strolled for the seventh straight time in the last three games he played. The record is 11 consecutive passes.

Mlle. Suzanne Lengley successfully defended her title to the international hard court tennis championship by defeating Miss Elizabeth Ryan of California in Brussels.

Babe Adams, Pittsburgh hurler, celebrated his 40th birthday last week. He is still toiling on the mound.

Herbert H. Hunter, formerly connected with the New York Giants, will introduce baseball to the Orient next Fall by taking a team of 14 players on a tour of Japan, China and the Philippines.

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly!

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation. —Advertisement

Shall They Suffer

as you did from film on teeth

Pepsodent is largely for the coming generation. It brings to adults whiter teeth, new protection. But to children it means a new dental era.

Your teeth, perhaps, have always been film-coated, save right after dental cleaning. The luster has been dimmed by film. Film has caused decay, no doubt, despite your daily brushing.

Now dental authorities urge you to fight film. Above all, have your children fight it daily in this scientific way.

Makes teeth dingy

Modern science traces most tooth troubles to a film—to that viscous film you feel. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays.

It absorbs stains, making the teeth look dingy. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Germs breed by millions in it. Pyorrhea, and many other serious troubles, are chiefly caused by those germs and by tartar.

Dental science has for years been seeking a way to daily combat that film. It is the teeth's great enemy.

Two ways now found

Two effective film combatants have been found. Able authorities have subjected them to many careful tests. Dental science now approves them and leading dentists, here and abroad, urge their daily use.

A new-day tooth paste has been perfected, complying with modern requirements. It is called Pepsodent. And these two film-combating methods are embodied in it.

Also starch deposits

Starch deposits also attack teeth. In fermenting they form acids.

Nature puts a starch digestant in the saliva. It puts alkalis there to neutralize the acids.

Pepsodent multiplies that starch digestant, also the alkalinity. Thus Nature's teeth-protecting forces are multiplied.

Thus twice a day, in all these ways, Pepsodent combats the enemies of teeth.

Watch the added beauty

Send the coupon for a ten-day tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

The lasting benefits appear surely, slowly. But all who love clean, sparkling teeth will see effects at once. And the book we send explains the reasons for them. Cut out the coupon now.

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The New-Day Dentifrice

The scientific film combatant, approved by modern authorities and now advised by leading dentists everywhere. Each use brings five desired effects. All druggists supply the large tubes.

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Dept. 802, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago
Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Only one tube to a family.

COOLIDGE SEES TRADE STEADY

Vice President Tells Aid Administration Has Given Business.

The commerce of America is gradually working toward a stable condition and a steady, unfailing return to prosperity on the firm basis of a lasting peace may be looked for, Vice President Calvin Coolidge declared at the semi-centennial celebration of Columbus, Ohio, Chamber of Commerce.

While the federal government cannot make prosperity it can do much to create the proper conditions, he said, adding that this has been done through many activities of the present administration which he enumerated.

The prices of merchandise have ceased their violent fluctuations, Coolidge said. "Values of agricultural and other commodities which dropped below cost of production have risen toward a reasonable mark," Coolidge said. "The Liberty loans in which were invested billions of dollars of the savings of the people have advanced from below 90 substantially to their par value.

"The output of our industries has very greatly increased. Our country is being gradually restored by a strict adherence to those fundamental principles which are the foundation of economic prosperity."

Among things which the present administration has achieved to help commerce on its feet Coolidge enumerated peace treaties with the Central Powers of Europe and the removal of misunderstandings with all other countries except Mexico and Russia; the emergency tariff law which, he said, saved the sheep and cattle industry from ruin; increase in lending power of the farm loan banks $25,000,000; additional credit of $1,000,000,000 to finance agricultural operations and marketing under the war finance corporation; regulation of the packing industry and grain exchanges; legalizing co-operative marketing of farm products; sending of special agents abroad to enlarge foreign markets for cotton, corn and meats; railroads have been returned to private ownership and are now advancing to a state of prosperity; establishment of the budget system, which he said, resulted in a saving of $1,600,000,000 this year and will reduce expenditures an additional $3,500,000 next year; revision of the taxation system, which reduced this form of revenue $800,000,000; repeal of the excess profits tax and reduction of the sur-taxes; limitation of armaments.

Shoe Strike Sanctioned

Shoe workers numbering more than 6,000 in Cincinnati, have received sanction of the general executive board of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' union to go on strike in protest against a 10 per cent reduction in wages.

Bomb Hara-Kari

The man who blew himself up with a bomb outside the Japanese royal palace has been identified as a Japanese who had adopted bolshevik principles. His suicide is believed to have been caused by remorse.

Bumstead's Worm Syrup

The safe and sure remedy. Stood the test for 60 years. To children an angel of mercy. It never fails. All druggists, 50c. Prepared by Ex. C. A. Voorhees, M. D., Phila., Pa.

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